

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD 2008 ANNUAL REPORT



Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

Administration

Leonard M. Blackham	Commissioner
Kyle R. Stephens	Deputy Commissioner
Kathleen Clarke	Deputy Commissioner
Larry Lewis	Public Information Officer
Eileen Frisbey	Administrative Assistant
Kathleen Mathews	Administrative Secretary

Division Directors

Stephen Ogilvie, Director	Administrative Services
Jed Christenson, Director	Marketing/Development
George Hopkin, Director	Conservation & Resource Management
Terry Menlove, Director	Animal Industry
Dr. David H. Clark, Director	Laboratory Services/ State Chemist
Clair A. Allen, Director	Plant Industry
Richard W. Clark, Director	Regulatory Services
Bill Hopkin, Director	Grazing Improvement Program

Agricultural Advisory Board

Chairman	Mark Gibbons
	Utah Darymen's Assn.
Vice Chairman	Leland Hogan
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Arthur Douglas	Utah Farmers Union
William Goring, Jr.	Utah Wool Growers Association
Gary Hallows	Utah Cattlemens Association
Dolores Gossner Wheeler	Food Processing Industry
vacant.....	Food Supplement Manufacturers
Stuart Sprouse	Utah Horse Industry
Bill Rasmussen	Utah Assn. of Conservation Districts
Rick Lovell	Utah Livestock Marketing Association
vacant.....	Consumers' Representative
Dr. Roger Rees	Utah Veterinary Medical Association
Haven Hendricks	Utah Pork Producers Association

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Deputy Director Utah's Own.	538-7141
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Metrology (measurement) Laboratory	538-7153

*Commissioner of Agriculture
and Food
Leonard M. Blackham*



Greetings.

Thank you for your interest in the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food. Our agency has now entered its 8th decade of service to Utah's farmers and ranchers as well as the millions of consumers who enjoy a supply of safe and nutritious locally grown foods.

This year our department made great strides in a variety of fronts; from fighting off a serious Japanese beetle infestation in an urban neighborhood to undertaking an unprecedented effort to rehabilitate livestock grazing-lands destroyed by the state's largest wildfire. The common thread that ran through these projects was that they were accomplished through partnerships. Working together, our citizens, along with local, state and federal agencies accomplished more than we could have individually. This annual report offers some specifics about those projects on the following pages.

A lot changes over a period of eight decades. With that in mind the department undertook an effort to re-evaluate how it meets the needs of agricultural producers and the public in the 21st century. We created a new strategic plan that values preserving Utah's agriculture heritage, healthy productive land, safe wholesome food, and sustainable agriculture to name just a few. Considering the challenges that a global food market brings we view ourselves as the guardian of Utah's food supply and sustainable agriculture.

Our eight divisions are staffed by experienced and caring people who are devoted to public service and customer satisfaction.

I invite you to read through our annual report, either here or on the Internet, and discover the many services our Department of Agriculture and Food provides.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Leonard M. Blackham". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being more prominent.

Leonard M. Blackham
Commissioner of Agriculture and Food

Mission Statement

The mission of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is to “Promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve our natural resources and protect our food supply.” It is also believed that a safe food supply is the basis for health and prosperity. The Department's **Vision Statement** is: To be the recognized guardian of Utah's food supply and sustainable agriculture.

The Department values:

- Integrity and respect
- Service and hard work
- Stewardship and accountability
- Growth and achievement
- People and partnerships
- Heritage and culture

Food safety, public health and consumer protection is a critical and essential function of state government. In order to accomplish this mission, with increased population and industry growth, we are identifying ways and means to fund the regulatory functions of the Department. In addition, we continue to educate the public about the importance of agriculture and the value of maintaining a viable agriculture industry.

We will promote the responsible stewardship of our state's land, water and other resources through the best management practices available. We will promote the economic well-being of Utah and her rural citizens by adding value to our agricultural products. We also aggressively seek new markets for our products. And we will inform the citizens and officials of our state of our work and progress.

In carrying out that mission, Department personnel will take specific steps in various areas of the state's agricultural industry, such as the following:

Regulation

Department operations help protect public health and safety as well as agricultural markets by assuring consumers of clean, safe, wholesome, and properly labeled and measured or weighed products. This includes products inspected by UDAF's animal industry, plant industry, weights and measures, and food and dairy inspectors, compliance officers and field representatives. It involves chemical analysis by the state laboratory, which is part of the Department. It also includes other consumer products such as bedding, quilted clothing and upholstered furniture.

This inspection also protects legitimate producers and processors by keeping their markets safe from poor products and careless processing.

Conservation

Through its variety of programs in this area, the Department will work to protect, conserve and enhance Utah's agricultural and natural resources, including water and land, and to administer two low-interest revolving loan funds aimed at developing resources and financing new enterprises.

Marketing and Development

UDAF marketing section strengthens Utah's agriculture and allied industries financially by expanding present markets and developing new ones for Utah's agricultural products, locally, in the United States, and overseas as well. It also helps develop new products and production methods and promotes instate processing of Utah agricultural products for a stronger state economy.



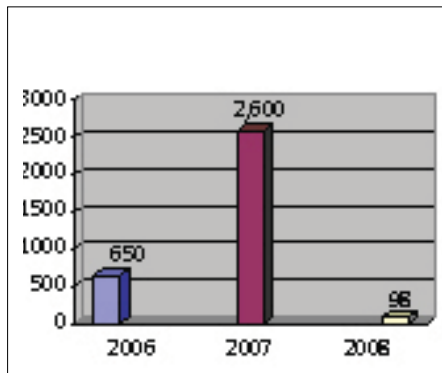
Utah's Own "Big Wheel Giveaway" promotion at the Utah State Fair attracted hundreds of children and parents who had fun and learned about agriculture. Prizes, including Utah's Own T-shirts, were won by contestants who correctly answered a question about agriculture, then spun a wheel to see what prize they won. Nearly 3,000 shirts were given out during the fair's 10 day run. UDAF's Margaret Grochocki (right) helps a mother and her daughter win a T-shirt.

Commissioner's Office

The Department made strides on a variety of fronts this year, from successfully combating a serious Japanese beetle infestation in Utah County to undertaking an unprecedented effort to rehabilitate livestock grazinglands destroyed by the state's largest wildfire. These and other projects succeeded thanks to the partnerships that were developed with citizens, organizations, and state and federal agencies.

This Fall, Commissioner Blackham was elected Second Vice-President of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA). NASDA is an organization made up of the 50 state departments of agriculture whose mission is to represent and promote the American agriculture industry. As vice-president, the commissioner will eventually host the organization's annual meeting in 2011.

The Japanese beetle eradication efforts made significant progress this year by reducing the insect population by 95 percent. The number of beetles detected this summer numbered 98, compared with more than 2,500 detected the previous year. The beetle is a highly destructive insect that damages lawn turf and flowers, as well as trees and shrubs. An infestation was discovered in Orem in 2006. Since then the UDAF initiated a public education and treatment program that focused on community input and participation. The program is expected to continue until no beetles are detected in consecutive years following treatment.



Working with the Utah Partners for Conservation and Development (UPCD) the Department secured major reinforcements from the Utah Legislature for the war on cheatgrass. Senate Bill 89, authored by Senator Dennis Stowell (R) Parowan, established the Invasive Species Mitigation Fund and set aside \$2 million to fund range projects intended to limit the size of wildfires and improve the quality of Utah's range lands..

A significant portion of Utah's range is being invaded by fast growing annual grasses, such as cheatgrass, that negatively impact livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. A total of 10 projects located in nine counties received funding for the range improvement projects.

The high price of gasoline this past summer prompted Gover-

nor Huntsman to call on the Department's Weights & Measures program to increase its scrutiny of retail gasoline pumps. The program tests pumps for accuracy to protect both the consumer and the retailer. The increased inspections were among several topics discussed during a legislative field day the Department sponsored for a dozen members of the Ag. and Natural Resources Appropriations Committee.



Administrators and managers undertook a nine-month long effort to create a strategic plan to carry the Department into the future. The intent was to assess the condition of agriculture in Utah along with consumer needs and determine whether the UDAF's existing programs were in line to meet those needs. After gathering input from more than 500 stakeholders, the Department crafted a strategic plan that is intended to address the most pressing issues affecting agriculture, the public and the Department. The four priority areas to be addressed are:

1. Improve communication and public awareness of agriculture.
2. Build partnerships and advocacy. Develop leadership.
3. Safeguard our food supply, ensure food safety.
4. Conserve Utah's land and natural resources.

In addition to these four priorities, the Department established the Vision to be the recognized guardian of Utah's food supply and sustainable agriculture. Our Mission is to promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve our natural resources and protect our food supply. We Values:

- Integrity and respect
- Service and hard work
- Stewardship and accountability
- Growth and achievement
- People and partnerships
- Heritage and culture



Kathleen Clarke
Deputy Commissioner

Deputy Commissioners



Kyle R. Stephens
Deputy Commissioner

Kathleen Clarke is responsible for overseeing the conservation programs at the Department and is the key contact for interagency partnerships and programs that focus on enhancing the health and productivity of Utah's public and private lands.

Kathleen works to expand watershed and range restoration programs, and to develop improved landscape level management practices and partnerships. She will also work with the Executive Team at UDAF to enhance public awareness and appreciation of the role agriculture plays in our "quality of life" in Utah, both for the production of food and fiber but also in the stewardship of Utah's priceless lands and natural resources.



Kyle Stephens is responsible for and coordinates all of the day to day Department activities and works with each division on their program budgets and goals. Kyle coordinates the Certified Agriculture Mediation Program and the Utah Horse Racing Commission. Is the Treasurer for the Agriculture in the Classroom Program, promulgation of all Department Administrative Rules, collection of predator assessment head tax, is the Department's Hearing Officer and serves on the Utah Dairy Commission and Utah Dairyman's Association as an ex-officio member. Kyle also oversees and coordinates the Department's Balanced Scorecard that is an outcome-based measure of our performance.

Public Information Office

The office of Public Information is an important link between the public, industry, employees, and other state agencies. The office publishes various brochures, articles, newsletters, web pages as well as creates displays and computer presentations. The office also writes news releases and responds to news media enquires about agriculture and the UDAF. The office has added video-tape capabilities to produce video news releases and video clips that can be viewed at <http://ag.utah.gov/UDAFVideos.html>.

During the past year, the office created public awareness campaigns for many of the department's activities such as: Food safety inspection recalls, Grazing Improvement Program, Healthy Landscapes, Japanese beetle eradication program, Mormon cricket and grasshopper control.

The Public Information Office also interacts with local schools, offering students lessons on the connection between the farm and our food. A complete list of UDAF news releases is available at:

<http://ag.utah.gov/pressrel/agnews.html>.

Agriculture Mediation Program

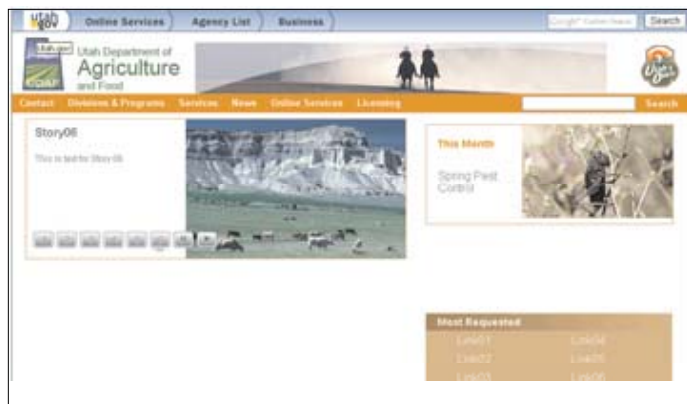
The Department continues to provide services to the agriculture community through its USDA Certified Mediation Program. The program assists farmers and ranchers who face adverse actions in connection with USDA programs. Utah is one of 33 certified programs and has administered this program since 1988.

Utah farmers and ranches who rely on the Certified State Agriculture Mediation Program to help them through difficult economic times have had that valuable service extended after the passage of the Agriculture Mediation Bill. The program helps farmers and ranchers seek confidential advice and counsel to address loan problems and disputes before they grow to be too much for the producer to handle. The legislation will continue to authorize funding of the Certified State Agriculture Mediation Program for five years. Mediation provides a neutral, confidential forum to discuss complex issues and build strong working relationships with producers, lenders and government agencies.

Agriculture in the Classroom

The mission of Utah is to increase agricultural literacy in Utah by developing a program that improves student awareness about agriculture and instills in students an appreciation for our food and fiber system. This program is necessary because agriculture affects our quality of life and our environment.

The AITC program receives funds from private donors, state funding sources, and grants. These funds are leveraged to meet the programs mission through teacher training, and classroom materials that effectively and efficiently meet the need to increase agricultural literacy.



The Information office is in the process of converting the agency's web page to a new, more interactive design. The Internet will help the UDAF tell agriculture's story.

Grazing Improvement



Bill Hopkin
Director

The Utah Grazing Improvement Program (UGIP) is a broad-based program focused on rangeland resource health, and thereby improve Utah's livestock industry.

Mission: "Improving the productivity and sustainability of our rangelands and watersheds for the benefit of all"

Goals:

- Secure the future of livestock grazing as the primary tool to enhance/preserve healthy rangeland resources, open space, and rural communities/economies.
- Enable the UDAF/UGIP to help ranchers communicate their concerns regarding grazing policies to the BLM, USFS, EPA, and other federal and state agencies.
- Create a grassroots advisory board system where ranchers' concerns and needs are consolidated into a strong and unified voice.
- Build trusting relationships with potential partners interested and influential in rangeland resource health. Participate with partners in PR, communication, and outreach to portray the value of livestock grazing to the public and policy makers.
- Make cost-share grants available to ranchers for rangeland improvements
- Improved management by objectives and monitoring for greater profitability and rangeland health.

The program is directed by Bill Hopkin, a lifelong rancher and former manager of one of the state's largest cattle ranches. In addition to Bill, a staff of Range Specialists located in five regions throughout the state offer the livestock industry sound information and assistance regarding grazing issues. The program provides grassroots opportunity for producers to participate through five regional advisory boards and a State Grazing Advisory Board.

The five regions and their UGIP coordinators are as follows: Northwest, Troy Forrest, (435) 257-5403; Northeast, Jim Brown & William Merkley, (435) 722-4621; Central, Tom Tippetts, (435) 283-4441; Southwest, Randy Marshall, (435) 438-5092; Southeast, Dave Cook, (801) 647-3545.

A main focus of the program is to invest in and help facilitate improved resource management. Grants that will improve grazing

management and rangeland resource health are planned and implemented at the regional level where the producer boards are involved in project prioritization. During the short life of the program over \$4 million in UGIP money has been obligated to such projects. Matching funds from producers, NRCS, BLM, USFS, SITLA, DWR, and other sources, amount to \$nearly \$9 million, making a total program investment of about \$13 million. Most of the money is focused on projects to improve grazing management such as livestock water and fences to enhance time control grazing. Guided by a formula developed by NRCS, we estimate that the total rangeland benefited by the program exceeds 775,000 acres.

As one of the 15 members of the Utah Partners for Conservation and Development (UtahPCD), the UDAF/UGIP played an important role in acquiring over \$2.5 million to provide seed to rehabilitate blackened lands resulting from the 2007 wildfires. Cooperation between state and federal agencies and landowners brought wide

spread attention to the Utah Partnership.

UDAF/UGIP believes that investing human and financial resources to create financial, social, and ecological wealth from the public and private rangelands of Utah will bless the lives of every Utahan.



The fenceline above separates an area of livestock grazed rangeland (right) from ungrazed on the left. The grasses on the right are healthier and more plentiful. They are also more fire resistant and help retain more water in underground aquifers.

G I P

- ◆ **Strengthen Utah's livestock industry**
- ◆ **Improve rural economies**
- ◆ **Enhance the environment**

Animal & Wildlife Damage Prevention



Mike Linnell
Federal Program Director

The Utah Wildlife Services (WS) program is a cooperative effort between the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and the US Department of Agriculture. Protecting Utah's agriculture includes protecting livestock, with the majority of the program's effort directed at protecting adult sheep, lambs, and calves from predation.

Funding for the program comes from a number of sources, including Federal appropriations and State General fund. Livestock producers also contribute through a State tax nicknamed the "head tax" because it is assessed per head of livestock. Individual producers, livestock associations, and counties also make voluntary contributions to the program to pay for contract helicopter flying.

Coyotes remain the largest single predator species in Utah, both in population size and in the amount of livestock they kill. Calves are vulnerable to coyote predation for a short period just after birth, and the majority of the calf protection is concentrated in the spring as cattle calve. In the absence of predator management, calf losses could exceed 5% for the producers suffering losses, however, with predation management in place, losses are kept to less than 1%. Sheep and lambs remain vulnerable to predation throughout the year and the WS program works with sheep producers to provide protection on spring lambing range, summer range on the mountains, and on winter range in the deserts. In the absence of protective efforts, it is estimated that lamb losses could be as high as 30%, but the WS program in Utah keeps predation losses to less than 5% on a statewide basis.

Cougars and bears are also a significant predator of sheep, especially in the summer when sheep are grazed in the mountains. Of the predation on lambs reported to WS, about 40% are by these two predators. Predation management for cougar and bear is implemented on a corrective basis, and does not begin until kills are discovered and confirmed. In order to limit losses caused by cougars or bears, the WS program must be prepared to respond quickly when killing occurs.

A significant amount of predation management is necessary to improve wildlife populations, and the WS program works with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) to provide protection where wildlife populations are below objective. In 2008 the program worked in 20 deer units, 10 sage grouse areas, 3 bighorn sheep areas, 5 pronghorn areas, and 7 waterfowl nesting areas specifically to protect wildlife resources. WS also provides protection for endangered black-footed ferrets and Utah prairie dogs in transplant areas.

To assure that the WS program has no negative environmental consequences, Environmental Assessments (EA's) have been completed to assess the impacts of the program. While the program is very successful at protecting livestock and selected wildlife resources, there are no negative impacts to predator populations, wetlands and watersheds, or other parts of the environment. Annual

monitoring of our program impacts is conducted to assure that the analyses in the EA's are still complete and remain valid.

Personnel from the WS program have participated in wolf training as the State prepares for dispersing wolves from recovering populations in adjacent States. A significant amount of time and effort is necessary to assure that programs are in place to deal with wolves as they arrive. Per direction from the Utah Legislature, a wolf management plan has been put in place and the Agriculture and Wildlife Damage Prevention Board has adopted the role prescribed by the plan for the WS program. WS personnel will be primary responders when livestock are killed by wolves, as well as assist in the capture, radio collaring, and monitoring of non-depredating wolves. WS personnel are widely recognized as the experts in dealing with predator-related problems, and our skills are needed to assure professional management of wolves as federally protected wildlife and through the transfer of authority to a State managed species.

The WS program plays a critical role in the early detection and management of wildlife-borne diseases. WS is conducting surveillance for early detection of highly pathogenic Avian Influenza. The WS program has assisted the DWR in the removal and testing of mule deer where the potential transmission of Chronic Wasting Disease is a concern. WS has collected samples for plague, tularemia, West Nile Virus, and raccoon roundworm monitoring around the State, and responds to mortality events in wild birds to assist in detection of diseases. In 2007, WS established a full-time wildlife disease biologist position to coordinate rapid response and sampling efforts within WS and other agencies. Because our personnel are located throughout the State and are experts in back-country work, our help is often solicited in recovery of disease samples and even in human search and rescue missions.

The WS program also deals with other wildlife caused damage throughout the State. In Salt Lake County, WS operates an urban wildlife damage program which helps businesses, home owners, and public institutions with wildlife problems. Raccoons and skunks cause significant problems and WS provides technical assistance to prevent problems, as well as assisting in the removal of individual animals causing damage. Urban waterfowl, such as mallard ducks and Canada geese cause damage to landscaping and are a human health and safety concern. WS also conducts disease monitoring in the urban program and responds to human safety cases involving cougars or bears statewide.

The public, including farmers and ranchers, place a high intrinsic value on wildlife. In order to maintain healthy populations of wildlife and concurrently sustain productive agriculture, a professional wildlife damage management program must be in place to mitigate the damage while protecting wildlife populations. In Utah the cooperative Wildlife Services program fills that

Administrative Services

Stephen Ogilvie
Director



Financial Services Section

The Division of Administrative Services provides support to all divisions within the department to insure state policies and procedures are implemented to meet audits conducted throughout the year by state finance and the state auditor's offices. We have added new federal grants each year and to date we are tracking more than 30 federal grants. We are responsible for processing more than 450 state grants and contracts annually. Purchasing cards are being used by the majority of the field staff, and few requests for petty cash reimbursements are being requested by employees.

Risk Management

The Department's Risk Committee meets quarterly to review liability issues. State Risk Management Division annually inspects offices leased by the Utah Department of Agriculture and provides recommendations that will assure conformance with applicable safety standards and fire code. The Department's Risk Committee recommended that letters be sent to lessors that are out of compliance with the audit. The Accident Review Committee is required to notify drivers who have had preventable accidents to take driver's safety training and/or certification to continue driving state vehicles.

Geographical Information System

Geographical Information System (GIS) section provides mapping support for Insect programs, Groundwater, West Nile Virus, and Homeland Security data collection along with many other programs. We are working with Department of Technology Services (DTS) in updating our web page.

Other Services

The division provides building security & surveillance, mail distribution, audit services, asset management, surplus and many other services.

Examples of Cost Efficiencies Implemented

- Employees in two divisions are now entering timesheets online. Saving office support time to enter each timesheet.
- All paycheck and earning statements are mailed. Saving pickup and distribution time.
- Cash deposits are picked up three times a week by a secured vendor which saves employees time in making daily deposits.
- Proposed plan being developed to meet the Statewide Vehicle Efficiency "Cost Efficiency Plan" per H.B. 110.

Department of Technology Services (DTS)

In a recent report to the 2008 Agriculture and Food Managers Conference, DTS was able to report that we have saved the agency over \$83,000 by increasing services, expanding rural desktop

support, enhancing our data recoverability, and eliminating the need to replace 2 file servers in 2009.

Some of this was accomplished last November by moving agency data and applications on three file servers to a single server slice on clustered servers in the Capitol computer center. That move alone increased our server uptime, email availability, and successful backups to 100% while eliminating downtime due to an occasional power failure. We began using Remedy as our help desk software which provided all employees the ability to report problems 24x7 and rural employees a toll free support number.

Moving to the clustered servers also allowed us to back up our data to Richfield and enjoy 5x10 server administration by CNEs.

Network speeds were increased by putting agency purchased Gigabit switches in the agency and by the DTS enterprise upgrading its inter-departmental infrastructure to Gigabit speed.

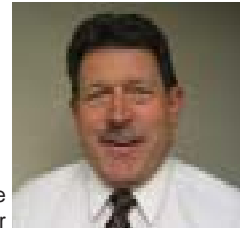
DTS enterprise wide infrastructure changes in the late spring eliminated the need for rural Agriculture and Food employees to drag their equipment to the Salt Lake City office for diagnosis and repair. This saved the agency mileage, per diem, and lost productivity on the part of those rural employees.

Beyond this DET enhanced the agency's Food Sanitation Management System with a client that allows food facility inspectors to do inspections on laptops and transmit the inspection data to a central database daily.

DTS staff at Agriculture and Food enhanced the Online Livestock Brand lookup, changed the online License Lookup to use live data and added the ability of licensees and authorized agency employees to view full license information instead of just a summary of licenses that was updated every month or two. Dairy inspection and analysis was enhanced and numerous other agency applications were enhanced and maintained.

Animal Industry

Terry Menlove
Director



Animal Industry

The Animal Industry Division of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food has six main programs:

- 1) Animal Health – focused on prevention and control of animal diseases, with special attention to diseases that can be transmitted to humans.
- 2) Meat and Poultry Inspection — to assure wholesome products for consumers.
- 3) Livestock Inspection (brand registration and inspection) — to offer protection to the livestock industry through law enforcement.
- 4) Fish Health — protecting the fish health in the state and dealing with problems of fish food production and processing.
- 5) Elk Farming and Elk Hunting Parks – License and regulate to prevent the spread of disease and genetic mixing.
- 6) Diagnostic Labs - disease diagnosis and surveillance.

Major accomplishments in these areas during the past year are as follows:

Animal Health

Disease free status was maintained in the following disease categories:

- Brucellosis
- Tuberculosis
- Scabies
- Pseudorabies
- Salmonella pullorum
- Mycoplasma gallisepticum

Disease monitoring programs that have continued from prior years include those for heartworm, equine encephalitis, equine infectious anemia, rabies, brucellosis, tuberculosis, pseudorabies, Salmonella sp., Mycoplasma sp., West Nile Virus, BSE (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy), CWD (Chronic Wasting Disease), trichomoniasis, etc. The Division has actively promoted various animal health programs. Division veterinarians met with the various livestock and poultry producer groups, farm organizations, veterinary associations and other groups in the state to receive input concerning their needs and to acquaint them with the following programs:

West Nile Virus Surveillance: The Division participated in a West Nile Virus Surveillance program in partnership with the Utah Department of Health, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, and the Utah Mosquito Abatement Association. The Division of Animal Industry role was to promote and monitor surveillance for WNV in horses. The Division paid for the laboratory cost of

testing suspected cases and 18 horses were diagnosed positive for WNV, down from 67 the previous year. This was accomplished with a grant from the Utah Department of Health.

Trichomoniasis testing: Over 17,600 bulls were tested in the trichomoniasis testing program from October 1, 2005 to September 30, 2006. Testing identified 67 infected bulls. This program is mandated by the legislature.

Utah Egg Quality Assurance Program : An annual training session for Utah Egg Quality Assurance Program participants is offered and semiannual farm visits are made by Division veterinarians to certify the farms.

Voluntary Johne's Disease Control Program ; USDA funding of the Johne's Disease Control Program was cut again from \$52,442 in 2006 to \$20,600 in 2007. Division veterinarians have certified private veterinarians to perform risk assessments and develop management plans for participating herds and paid for testing. Participation in the program has slowly declined in the last 3 years as funding has decreased from a high in 2005 of \$110,000 to present levels. Future funding cuts are a reality.

National Poultry Improvement Plan and Hatchery Inspections: The division also administers the National Poultry Improvement Plan in the state. This is a voluntary testing program wherein a flock may be certified disease free in several important disease categories. Participants in the program enjoy significant benefits when shipping birds, eggs, and products in commerce.

Avian Influenza Surveillance and Response Plan: The threat of Pandemic Influenza in recent years has enlarged our focus on poultry programs in general and Avian Influenza in particular. The plan has been revised, implemented and practiced. Industry partnerships have been strengthened. Response equipment (Avi-Foam) has been purchased to improve our response capabilities.

Livestock Imports: The Division veterinarians monitored livestock imports into the state by reviewing incoming Certificates of Veterinary Inspection and issuing livestock entry permits to animals that meet Utah entry requirements. Violations of Utah import regulations were investigated, and citations were issued. Over 17,000 Certificates of Veterinary Inspection for interstate movement of animals are received from non-Utah veterinarians yearly. Certificates of Veterinary Inspection for interstate movement to other states were monitored, filed, and forwarded to our animal health counterparts in the states of destination.

Licensing: The division is responsible for licensing hatcheries, qualified feedlot operators, and swine garbage feeders in the state. The number of hatcheries in the state slightly decreased in the game bird industry.

BSE Inspections: The Division has maintained a cooperative agreement with FDA to monitor 50 licensed feed manufacturers in the state for enforcement of the ban on feeding meat and bone meal to ruminants. This is an important fire-wall to prevent the amplification of Bovine Spongiform Encephalitis (BSE) in our cattle population.

Emergency Response: Homeland Security has again been a focus of the Division in 2006. The threat of agri-terrorism and the possibility of foreign animal diseases being introduced to the state make this a top priority. Training has been obtained for five Division veterinarians as foreign animal disease diagnosticians. They have gained practical experience in volunteering to respond to disease outbreaks such as the foot and mouth disease outbreak in Great Britain and the exotic Newcastle disease outbreak in California. The Division was successful in obtaining federal funding for developing a mobile emergency response capability. The Division has offered training and consultation in bio-security measures to various groups and state agencies.

Livestock Auction Markets: The Animal Health section has the responsibility of providing veterinary supervision and service to the livestock auction markets in Utah in furtherance of our disease control and monitoring programs. The program is administered by the division, using private veterinarians on contract with the state. More than 300 weekly livestock sales conducted by six licensed and bonded sale yards in the state were serviced under this program. Division veterinarians also provided oversight for veterinarians and technicians involved with brucellosis vaccinations.

Meat Inspection

The Meat Inspection Program added three more establishments to the program during the past year. These include one slaughter plant and two processing plants. It also brings the total T/A plants in the state to sixteen. Constant change within the Meat Inspection Program on the national level necessitates training of inspectors and plant owners that is real and ongoing. The Utah program is considered equal to the federal meat inspection program. We currently have 4 State Slaughter Plants, 18 Plants that are slaughter/processing, 13 plants that are processing only, and 13 T/A plants. This gives a total of 49 official plants. We also have 34 custom exempt plants for a total of 83. The 2006 Legislature approved an additional hiring of an FTE to keep up with the additional meat establishments that have been added over the last couple of years.

During the past year Utah received a state program review conducted by FSIS Federal State Audit Branch. This review included onsite reviews of our meat inspection plants, and a detailed review of the overall program. We received our "equal to" status which confirms to the citizens of the state that they are eating safe and wholesome meat products.

The Interstate Shipment Bill passed this year as a part of the farm bill. This new law will not have a big benefit on Utah as plants have already had the opportunity to participate in interstate shipment through the T/A program. Talmage/Atkin or T/A plants

can ship meat interstate.

In addition to FSIS, we are required to conduct our own Food Safety Audit in every plant once every two years. The audit takes from one to two weeks to complete by one of our Enforcement Investigative Analysis Officers.

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) continues to be an issue in the regulatory environment. Each establishment that slaughters or handles carcass beef had to write a plan on how they would handle specified risk materials from these carcasses. This is just one of many federal rules and regulations that the small establishment owner must comply with to remain in business. The Utah Meat and Poultry Inspection Program personnel have tried to help these small business owners as much as we can to make sure they understand what it takes to remain in compliance.

We have increased testing meat products for pathogens from 390 in 2007 to 1050 in 2008. We have not had any positive findings for any pathogens in the last year. We believe this to be in part to plant management, HACCP programs and increased awareness of sanitation practices.

We have been participating in an outreach program with FSIS to assist small plant owners with training in the area of HACCP allowing them to make management decisions that will benefit their business.

Livestock Inspection

The Livestock (Brand) Inspection Bureau consists of 16 full time special function officers and 49 part time inspectors. Their job is to protect the Utah livestock industry from accidental straying or intentional theft of livestock. In addition to inspecting all cattle and horses at the state's six weekly auctions, field inspections are done on all livestock prior to changing ownership, leaving the state and going to slaughter.

During 2007, a total of 639,008 individual cattle, horses and elk were inspected. This was a decrease in animals inspected from previous years due to range fires and loss of grazing land. It was noted that the same number of producers were in operation, and that ranchers have had to cull deeper into their cow herd. Stray Livestock worth an estimated \$1.3 million was returned to their proper owners. Brand renewal was conducted in 2005 in Utah. Each brand owner received a renewal notice from the Department and those renewing their brand received a laminated wallet sized "proof of ownership" card. The ownership card is intended for use during travel and when selling animals at auctions. 20,000 brands and earmarks were renewed during the 2005 year. A brand book and CD are available for purchase that has the latest information. It is also found on the department web site. In addition to this, the Brand Bureau is actively involved in tying the existing brand program to the new National Animal Identification

System, where each livestock owner will be issued a premises I.D. number. This number was added to the brand card for easy reference as the system develops. 1,100 National Premises numbers were issued to ranches during 2006 making a total of 9,500 premises recorded. Utah ranks 5th in the nation in percentage of premises recorded.

During the year Brand Inspectors collected \$553,000 in Beef Promotion Money. The brand department started collecting the cattlemen's part of predator control money in 1996. During 2006, livestock inspectors collected \$86,000 in predator control money.

This money, like the beef promotion money, which has been collected by the brand inspectors for many years, will simply be forwarded to the Wildlife Services Program for its use. Sheep men will continue to have their allotment collected by the wool houses and forwarded to the department.

In an effort to assist and give training to the state's port of entry personnel, a livestock inspector was assigned to work monthly in each port of entry. These inspectors are authorized and equipped to chase down those livestock transporters who ignore the signs requiring all livestock hauling vehicles to stop. This is an effort to help prevent diseased animals from entering the state and stolen animals from leaving the state.

A heightened awareness in the meat industry has also resulted in the upgrading of the Farm Custom Slaughter Program to insure the meat derived from home grown, non inspected livestock is prepared under the best conditions possible. The killing of "downer" non ambulatory animals has been eliminated from this program due to the BSE positive cow found in Washington State December 23, 2003.

In September 2005 a range rider/investigator was hired to travel from county to county in an effort to prevent intentional and accidental taking of another's animals as they forage and are removed from open range situations. He has been actively involved in 33 cases of theft and loss of livestock in 19 counties during the 2007 year.

Elk Farming

The Department presently has 41 farms and 9 hunting parks licensed with a total of 2788 domestic elk on inventory. Each elk is individually identified with a tattoo or microchip and ear tag to insure that they can be identified. CWD samples were taken on every animal that died or was harvested to verify a disease free herd.

Fish Health

The fish health program controls the spread and prevents the entry of fish pathogens into Utah. This is done through regulating, inspecting, approving facilities for live sales, entry permits, and licensing facilities. Also, program members work closely with others in disease prevention and control that include the Utah Fish Health Policy Board, pathogen committees, nuisance species and mercury work groups.

Licensed facilities include 22 commercial aquaculture facilities (licensed for multiple species), 104 fee fishing facilities (5 of the aquaculture facilities were also licensed for fee-fishing), 6 brokers, 4 mosquito abatement districts, and 3 fish processors. The fee-fishing facilities were licensed for 22 species of aquatic animals including channel catfish, rainbow trout, bluegill, largemouth bass, brook trout, brown trout, fathead minnow, smallmouth bass, triploid grass carp, black crappie, Arctic char, Gambusia, ciclids, koi, common carp, tiger trout, kokanee salmon, coho salmon, tiger muskie, wipers, bullhead catfish, and splake.

During the FY there were 46 species requests forwarded by UDAF to DWR for new species, 36 of those were approved by

DWR. 6 fee-fishing facilities changed its registration to become licensed by DWR, and 12 fee-fishing facilities did not renew their licenses. During the period, 54 entry permits were issued for 19 species of aquatic animals for a total of approximately 1,149,441 fish, 1,800,000 eggs, and 45,920 pounds of live aquatic animals imported into Utah. Total fish and eggs imported into Utah approximated 2,949,441.

Disease-free status was maintained for the following pathogens: IHN, IPNV, VHSV, *Aeromonas salmonicida*, *Yersinia ruckeri*, *Renibacterium salmoninarum*, largemouth bass virus, *Ceratomyxa shasta*, SVCV, OMV, CCV, and EHN. Testing during the year for shrimp viruses (TSV, IHNV, WSSV, YHV) did not take place, because Utah growers did not culture freshwater shrimp (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*) for live sales. Disease surveillance has continued for whirling disease, proliferative kidney disease, and other non prohibited pathogens.

Inspection and health surveillance services included 64 onsite inspections or disease surveillance visits. Included in that total were 29 aquaculture facility inspections for approval to sell all species of live fish including trout. 65 water quality tests were conducted at 60 different sites. A total of 1,595 aquatic animals were sacrificed for laboratory testing. Of these, pathogen assays were conducted for 12 pathogens at qualified labs: IHN (1,485), IPNV (1,595), VHSV (1,595), *Aeromonas salmonicida* (230), *Yersinia ruckeri* (170), *Renibacterium salmoninarum* (470), *Myxobolus cerebralis* (872), LMBV (50), SVCV (1,545), OMV (485), EHN (1,425).

During the period one facility was under a temporary hold order due to whirling disease (WD) contagion. Three facilities had quarantines released, all of which qualified for such following the passage of Senate Bill 195 and negative testing. Whirling disease was not detected in 39 of the 45 fee-fishing sites surveyed for the parasite.

Fish health approvals and inspections were provided for 15 in-state facilities for live sales of 10 species of aquatic animals including rainbow trout, largemouth bass, bluegill, channel catfish, walleye, hybrid tilapia (restricted to out-of-state sales), fathead minnow, *Gambusia*, brook trout, brown trout, tiger trout and splake. Fish health approvals were granted to 20 out-of-state facilities for 23 species. At the beginning of the FY, eight Utah facilities were licensed and approved to sell trout. At the end of the FY, ten Utah facilities were approved to sell trout.

Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (UVDL)

The Department plays a significant role in support of the Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory. The Laboratory is located adjacent to Utah State University in Logan, UT with a Branch laboratory in Nephi, UT. Funding for building construction, lease, and maintenance is provided by the legislature through the Department. In addition, certain employees of the laboratory are salaried by the Department. The Department maintains a contract with the laboratory, through the University, to perform certain diagnostic tests of regulatory significance. This cooperative effort between the Department, the University, and the Experiment Station has worked well.

Chemistry Laboratory



Dr. David H. Clark
Director

The Chemistry Division operates as a service for various divisions within the Department of Agriculture and Food. The division laboratories provide chemical, physical, and microbiological analyses. All samples analyzed in the laboratories are collected and forwarded by various field inspection personnel from the divisions of Plant Industry, Regulatory Services, Animal Health, and Marketing and Conservation Programs. Most of these samples are tested for specific ingredients as stated by the associated label guarantee. Some products are also examined for the presence of undesirable materials, such as filth, insects, rodent contamination, adulterants, inferior products, and pesticide residues.

The Dairy Testing Laboratory is responsible for testing Grade A Raw Milk and finished dairy products. The laboratory also administers an industry laboratory certification program. The laboratory is certified by FDA to perform the following tests: standard plate and coliform counts; microscopic and electric somatic cell determinations; antibiotic residues, and tests to ensure proper pasteurization. The laboratory is also certified as the FDA Central Milk Laboratory for the State of Utah. Our supervisor serves as the State Milk Laboratory Evaluation Officer (LEO) who has jurisdiction over the certified milk labs within the state. The LEO is responsible for on-site evaluation and training of all certified analysts throughout the state. The laboratory personnel also administer a yearly proficiency testing program for all industry analysts. The laboratory works closely with the division of Regulatory Services inspectors to ensure safe and wholesome dairy products.

The Meat Laboratory analyzes meat and meat product samples obtained during inspections of plant and processing facilities in Utah. Tests are performed to measure fat, moisture, protein, sulfites, and added non-meat products to ensure label compliance of these products. Antibiotic residues and cross-contamination from other species are also monitored. We also analyze samples from Montana Department of Agriculture when requested. Samples (meat, carcass, and surface swabs) from processing facilities are also tested for the presence of Salmonella, E. coli 0157:H7, and Listeria on a regular basis.

The Pesticide Formulation Laboratory's function is testing samples for herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, and/or fungicides to ensure that the listing of active ingredients and their concentrations are in compliance with state labeling laws. The Pesticide Residue Laboratory tests for presence and subsequent levels of herbicide, insecticide, rodenticide, and fungicide residues

in plants, fruits, vegetables, soil, water, and milk products. These samples are submitted when inspectors suspect there may be a misuse of the application of the pesticide. Milk samples are tested yearly to for pesticide contamination in accordance with FDA regulations.

Commercial Feed (agricultural and pet) samples are tested for moisture, protein, fat, fiber, minerals, toxins, antibiotics, and vitamins in the Feed Laboratory. Seed moisture determinations are also performed for the state Seed Laboratory. The Fertilizer Laboratory tests solid and liquid fertilizer samples for nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and trace elements, and heavy metals. All feed and fertilizer results are compared to label guarantees to ensure compliance with state labeling laws.

Special Consumer Complaint samples are also examined for the presence of undesirable materials such as filth, insects, rodent contamination and adulterations. The samples are checked to verify validity of complaint, and if found positive, the matter is turned over to departmental compliance officers for follow-up action.

Ground and Surface Waters are monitored for the presence for pesticides, nitrates, heavy metals and other inorganic elements. Microbiological tests are also performed to help evaluate overall water quality. This information helps provide information on the quality of the state aquifers and develop water pesticide vulnerability studies.

Significant Events:

1. Initiated a food basket testing program, which entails monitoring pesticide residues in fruit and vegetable products produced locally. Nothing was found last year.
2. Initiated testing of raw milk to satisfy the requirements of the new rule.
3. Component testing of quality components (protein, fat, water, solids-not-fat, etc.) in dairy products has shown that the small plants are not doing a very good job of monitoring label guarantees. Most of the time, the values are high (e.g. fat) which could cause health problems and/or a loss of income to the processors.
4. These new programs have resulted in a doubling of the number of dairy tests compared to previous years (Table 1).
5. Continue to find low levels of perchlorates in ground water.
6. Special sample tests continue to increase.
7. The change in milk pesticide testing frequency (year round vs. during the winter) showed no difference in detection.

8. Overall, testing costs showed an increase due to fuel surcharges for supplies and gas cylinders.

9. We are continuing with the process to obtain ISO 17025 laboratory certification.

The following is a breakdown of the number of samples and analyses performed in the various programs in the Laboratory Services Division for the fiscal years 2006, 2007 and 2008.

FY	2006 samples	2006 tests	2007 samples	2007 tests	2008 samples	2008 tests
Retail Meat	499	997	571	1,139	448	898
Dairy Products	3,861	12,246	3,000	11,003	2,991	21,230
Fertilizer	170	551	180	621	241	784
Feed	314	1,122	358	1,391	313	1,200
Pesticide Formulation & Residue	18	18	52	67	62	481
Special Samples	39	61	65	128	71	171
Ground Water	764	35,180	827	34,120	562	26,048
Milk Pesticide Residue	333	6,228	108	1,729	156	2,112

Since the labs have been working toward ISO certification, there has been an increase in the number of quality control tests associated with these determinations.

Conservation & Resource Management

George Hopkin
Director



The Conservation and Resource Management Division of the UDAF assists Utah's agricultural producers in caring for and enhancing our state's vast natural resources. Division programs provide financial, informational and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers for conservation or resource improvement projects.

Low Cost Loan Programs

The division is responsible for several loan programs to help the agriculture community and others achieve various worthwhile goals for productivity, efficiency and environmental benefits for the people of Utah. At present the division has portfolios totaling nearly 800 loans, more than 70 active applications and total assets of more than \$39.7 million. Loan quality is generally high with low delinquencies and a history of minimal losses. The Loans Section cooperates with two separate divisions of the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) in managing one loan program, and assisting in administering another. Cooperation with other departments of government provides for greater efficiency with minimized duplication of effort and provides the taxpayers with more efficiency in government. The existing programs are:

Agriculture Resource and Development Loans (ARDL)

This program has the largest portfolio, consisting of about 713 loans and more than \$21 million outstanding. The program is managed by the division for the Utah Conservation Commission in cooperation with the conservation districts throughout the State. The purpose of the program is to finance projects for land owners to provide for greater efficiencies in agriculture operations, range improvements, water and soil conservation, disaster assistance and environmental quality. The loans carry a maximum term of twelve years at three percent interest and include a four percent administration fee that goes directly to the Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD) to help finance their operations. Loans are funded out of a revolving fund that grows through its net income each year. The program has contributed to Utah's economy and environment by providing millions of dollars for irrigation systems and other projects that are particularly valuable due to water and climate issues that affect all of the West. Producers who receive federal or other grant money to partially finance conservation projects often use the program to finance their cost share portion.

Rural Rehabilitation Loan Programs

These programs, funded by both State and federal monies, total about \$10.5 million in loans and cash, and consist of 88 loans. The various purposes of the loans are to provide assistance to producers with financial problems with various causes, to assist beginning farmers to obtain farms and ranches; and, sometimes, to help provide financing for transfer of ownership of family farms and

ranches from one generation to another. They are essentially loans of last resort requiring that applicants be declined by conventional commercial lenders. They are often granted in cooperation with other lenders such as the USDA Farm Service Agency. Terms range up to a maximum of ten years with amortization of greater terms. Interest rates charged have been five percent or less. These low cost, long term real estate loans have helped numerous Utah agricultural operations remain in business. These programs are also operated as revolving funds, and they grow significantly each year as a result of their income and low overhead.

Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) Loans

This program, which originated in 1996 to meet a 1998 federal deadline for remediation of underground petroleum storage tanks is managed for a division of DEQ. Loans are made to property owners who have underground storage tanks that require removal, replacement or other accepted procedures. The portfolio consisted of more than 60 loans totaling about \$2 million but has since declined due to slower demand. Loans range in size up to \$45,000 for a maximum ten year term at three percent interest.

The division is also working with the State Revolving Fund (SRF) under DEQ's Division of Water Quality to underwrite and book loans to finance projects for eliminating or reducing non point source water pollution on privately owned lands. That program was recently expanded to include grants as well as loans.

Conservation Commission – District Section

The mission of this section is to enable Utah's private land managers to protect and enhance their soil, water and related natural resources. This is done mostly through the state's Conservation Commission and 38 conservation districts (CD). These entities, authorized by state law, work with many other state and federal natural resource oriented agencies and special interest organizations to bring about many short and long-term public benefits.

This section provides staff support for the Utah Conservation Commission (UCC), which is chaired by the Commissioner of the Department. It is a state policy making board that coordinates, develops and supports soil and water conservation initiatives and programs. Its voting membership increased to 16 after the 2008 Legislative action that added the director of Utah's School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration. The UCC directs financial and administrative support to the state's conservation districts, which are unique local district units of state government. CDs are charged by state law to help private land managers protect soil, water and related natural resources. They have the opportunity to direct and influence the local, state, and national land and watershed conservation and development their own programs within their boundaries.

The UCC and the Department are responsible to direct and conduct biennial elections for each of the 38 conservation district boards. This section provides most of the state level staff support for this important election. An election for three of the five positions in each CD was carried out during 2007-08 fiscal year. CD Supervisors serve four year terms of office. Candidates were selected locally by a nominating committee. A new election computer program developed by the Dept's Information Technology specialists was utilized for this election cycle resulting in significant improvement in cost and efficiencies.

This section, the UCC, the CD's state association – UACD- (see <http://www.uacd.org/>), and many conservation districts continued to help the Department implement the Grazing Improvement program. They continue to support the Utah Partners for Conservation and Development structure and regional projects. They also helped the Department gear up for the new Invasive Species Mitigation Act/War-on-Cheatgrass program passed and funded by the 2008 Legislature.

Section 319—Nonpoint Source Pollution

The Environmental Protection Agency initiated a proposed consent agreement to poultry, swine and dairy operations to provide a safe harbor from prosecution for possible violations of the Clean Air Act (CAA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) in exchange for penalties and fees that would fund an air monitoring effort at 28 sites nationally. None of these monitoring sites are located in the intermountain west. This resulted in Utah being successful in obtaining special ear-mark funding through USDA to develop methods to quantify air emissions from confined animal feeding operations throughout the state. Contractual agreements are in place with Utah's Division of Air Quality and Utah State University which allows the air monitoring study to be underway at a poultry facility in northern Utah.

The CAFO strategy continues to bring Utah's animal feeding operations into water quality compliance. Cooperators are given the opportunity to address any potential water quality problems using resources and methods that they choose to utilize. Sources for assistance include AFO grants as well as ARDL loans administered by the Division.

The agricultural portion of Utah's EPA NPS implementation grant (Section 319 of the CWA) continues to reap important gains in water quality statewide. Stream stabilization, range and riparian rehabilitation, and irrigation water management join animal waste management as the principle methods. Watersheds such as the San Pitch River, the Upper Sevier River, Upper Weber River, the Bear River and the San Rafael River tributaries are emulating the success of many other watersheds in the state. Local steering committees direct the efforts and resources so that water quality success is most effective and something that participants can be especially proud of.

Nonpoint Source Information and Education

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food continues to administer the agricultural and information and education portions of the state's nonpoint source (NPS) pollution control program, which is funded largely through section 319 of the Clean Water Act.

The cornerstone of the outreach efforts continues to be the quarterly news publication, Utah Watershed Review, which is a resource for land owners, as well as state, local and federal government employees working on NPS issues or watershed projects.

UDAF continues to lead the efforts to put on the annual Utah Nonpoint Source Conference. In 2007, we partnered with the organizers of the Bear River Symposium to hold a joint conference and tour in the Cache Valley. The 2008 conference will be held in Cedar City, and will focus on "Uniting for Watershed Health."

UDAF's NPS I&E program also specializes in video production. No new watershed or statewide videos were produced in 2007, however a short video for the East Canyon Watershed Committee's website was completed in mid-2008, and will be posted to www.eastcanyonwatershed.org and www.swanerecocenter.org by the 4th quarter of 2008. Planning has started for a video on backyard/urban farming and potential impacts to water quality.

An emerging focus of the statewide I&E program is consulting with local watershed groups throughout the state to develop outreach strategies and specific campaign plans. UDAF is currently several months into the implementation phase of a project with the East Canyon Watershed Committee. Outreach planning and assessment work is just beginning in three other watersheds: San Pitch in Sanpete County, the Price River Watershed in Carbon County, and Cutler Reservoir in the Cache Valley.

State Ground Water Program

The Department's agricultural groundwater, well testing program continues to grow and flourish. Electronic annual report about the program is available on the Department's web site: <http://ag.utah.gov/conservation/groundwater.html>.

In 2007, the groundwater-sampling program collected over 400 samples mostly from UACD Zone 5 (South Western Utah). To meet the increasing demand from citizens throughout the state a rotational sampling program has been implemented. Each year one or two UACD zones will be selected as the primary sampling area. It is planned that the program will service the entire state in a five-year period and then repeats. This means that each UACD Zone will be sampled at least every five years.

Samples were tested for a variety of parameters including electrical conductivity, temperature, pH, hardness, sodium and bacteria. Bacteria continue to be a problem throughout the state with 29 percent of the sampled wells and springs being contaminated with coliform bacteria. The program educates well owners individually and in public meetings as to proper procedures for well maintenance and sanitation. High salinity or

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is the most prevalent ground-water quality issue in the state. Well owners are instructed through the individual well reports on how to handle this issue.

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program – Basin States Funding

The “Basin States” portion of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program generates funds from the basin states to help reduce salt loading to the Colorado River. UDAF manages around \$2 million each year in this program to encourage improved irrigation practices in the Uintah Basin and Price San Rafael River basin. This program has grown significantly from the first \$350,000 in 1997.

Utah has instituted a “salinity credit” program. This program will allow industry to participate in the salinity program by purchasing salt credits to offset salinity discharges. Industry will not be overly restricted in their economic growth and the Colorado River will be protected because of this program. The program will provide over \$1.6 million to improve irrigation in the Price River drainage area.

The irrigation projects are an economic boost to the agriculture in the two basins. Because of the increased efficiencies of the new systems farmers are able to raise higher valued crops and have more uniform production. This program is a great benefit for the entire state.

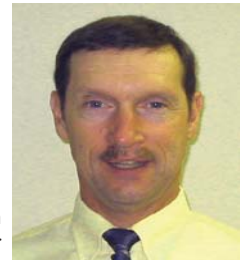
Rangeland Monitoring Program

The importance of the Rangeland Monitoring Program has been demonstrated as the state has been through five to seven years of drought. Because of the program data is available to demonstrate losses and manage the resource more effectively. During this drought the rangelands of the state have been impacted severely particularly those with sagebrush. The program has been able to document these impacts and assist range managers. The rangeland-monitoring program now has its annual reports from 1996 to 2007 available in hardcopy, on CD-ROM and on the Internet (<http://wildlife.utah.gov/range/>). During 200 the focus was on the Northern region of the state. This includes all or parts of Box Elder, Cache, Rich, Morgan, Weber, Davis, Summit, and Salt Lake counties.

The rangeland monitoring program has developed a new tool for estimating range condition. Range condition has always been subjective; this tool uses data collected by the monitoring team and will be valuable for rangeland managers. The tool can be applied to historic data so that comparisons through time can be evaluated.

Homeland Security

Dr. Chris Crnich
Director



In recognition of the increasing potential threat of agricultural terrorism, Commissioner Leonard Blackham has established a Division of Agriculture Homeland Security within the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF). The mission of this division is to organize, plan, mitigate, train, educate, and maintain awareness to the potential threats to Utah agricultural department personnel, state emergency providers, agricultural producers, and public consumers of agricultural products. The challenges of a threatening and changing world face all producers in the state and ultimately may affect every citizen in the state. Utah's agricultural economic base and our special Utah quality of life potentially would be significantly impacted if there were a deliberate or naturally occurring animal or plant disease that would be intentionally or inadvertently be introduced into our state. The same holds true for other agricultural pests and diseases. The security of our food and fiber sources is crucial to all the citizens of this great state.

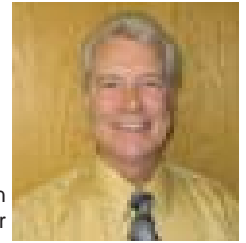
As part of the continuing efforts to be prepared as a state agency, a coordinated effort to train all the key leadership of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food has been accomplished. All key positions have been introduced to the national emergency planning and operations concepts as outlined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) by successfully completing a series of four (4) National Incident Management System (NIMS) training modules found on-line. Each of these key leader positions will now be required to attend further classroom training to introduce/challenge each of them to a hands-on disaster training event. An outline of continued emergency training is mandated by FEMA to keep potential responders at a high level of readiness and training. A specific Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) has been developed for UDAF in conjunction with the Department of Public Service, Division of Homeland Security. This plan has been developed to assist in the response to events that may disrupt normal activities within the Department of Agriculture and Food, whether they are minor or catastrophic. The COOP is organized to deliver a maximized resource to the event while minimizing the impact of the event to normal activities within the agency. The COOP provides a roadmap of predetermined actions to reduce decision-making during recovery operations, resume critical services quickly, and enable resumption of normal service at the earliest possible time in the most cost effective manner. This plan will help to establish, organize, and document risk assessments, responsibilities, policies and procedures, and agreements and understandings for the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food with other agencies and entities that will be responding to an emergency, directly involve with an incident, or involved in the collateral actions coordinated with an agricultural emergency event.

Community training events have led the agenda for this past year. Three educational/table top exercise events have been offered to our customers. These Agroterrorism Workshops were well attended and provided excellent opportunities for interactions between all agencies in government as well as private industry and citizen participation. Several more of these classes are in the planning stages for the coming year to target specific audiences and meet their preparedness specific needs.

As a relatively new division to the Department of Agriculture and Food, an experienced past Division Director, Dr Chris Crnich has been leading the foundation formation of the division format. The basic plans and training have been accomplished and exercised. Commissioner Blackham has committed resources and time to train all staff employees as well as provide timely and important training information and exercises for our customer base. Dr Crnich will lead the Division of Agriculture Homeland Security into the next year with an aggressive schedule of training events to expose UDAF employees to ways they can be prepared individually and as families. When our employees are fully trained and prepared, they will be in a better position to serve our public customers. This preparation will allow these valued agricultural assets to be available during crisis times when public service workers will be at a premium. The Commissioner's goals are to prepare our UDAF agricultural specialists to be aware and ready to respond to any emergency/disaster that may affect the agricultural community and ultimately the economic and social basis of our Utah culture, lifestyle, livelihood, and heritage. There are also plans to present awareness training to the general agriculture community and also to target those special agricultural groups that produce food and fiber products throughout Utah. These special training sessions are proposed to add to past and current training agendas and continue to present the most up-to-date information and risk analysis for our customer base well into the future.

Marketing & Development

Jed Christenson
Director



The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food's principal reason for existence is to "Promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve our natural resources and protect our food supply." The Division of Marketing and Development plays a vital role in helping the Department fulfill its mission.

Utah agriculture continues to face new challenges of a complex industry, uncertain weather, growing population and greater economic expectations. The Division Staff is fully committed to exemplary marketing efforts and economic success for agriculture and rural Utah to meet those challenges. The staff includes Director Jed Christenson, Deputy Directors Richard Sparks and Seth Winterton, Market News Reporter Michael Smoot and Division Executive Secretary Camille Anderson.

The objectives of the Division of Marketing and Development are to raise the awareness of Utah agriculture and food products; and enhance local, domestic and international marketing opportunities. Division goals include increased profitability for agriculture and related businesses; and, fostering a vibrant and healthy rural economy.

Local Marketing

The mission of local marketing is to increase awareness and demand for Utah food and agricultural products within Utah. The "Utah's Own" Program is the major focus to help accomplish this goal. Utah's Own is designed to create a consumer culture to think of and purchase products made and grown right here in Utah. The economic benefit is obvious as the dollars spent by Utah consumers stay in Utah. Not only does it increase profits for local producers and businesses, but depending on the product purchased, it has a multiplying affect of anywhere from two to six times in stimulating the overall economy. The results include a greater tax base, new jobs and an enhanced environment made possible because of the stronger economic situation of local growers and producers.

The Marketing Division has received funding the past three years from the state legislature to promote Utah's Own for which we are very appreciative. Using the appropriations judiciously and appropriately to educate consumers while benefiting the largest number of businesses and producers is our number one priority. To leverage funding we have partnered with many entities including Associated Food Stores and several media groups chosen because they are far reaching and meet the criteria for our targeted demographic, and/or have caught the vision of Utah's Own.

Promotional activities are designed to not only reach and educate consumers about the benefits of buying local, but to allow Utah's Own companies to participate on a voluntary basis. Their products are showcased in ads and sampled at live remotes in grocery stores. This exposure puts a name and face on what are local products and increases sales for those companies. The additional sales

means the local company buys more goods and services from other local companies, who in turn then also buy more goods and services. They hire new employees and expand their facilities and contract other services as they grow their business. The result is a multiplier effect of dollars being spent and re-spent that cause the economy to grow exponentially.

Tremendous momentum and growth has been created in the first two and a half years of promoting Utah's Own. To sustain this growth, the Marketing Division will ask the legislature for ongoing funding to continue building our local economy through the Utah's Own Program.

In the meantime, Utah's Own will continue to develop new partnerships and explore new campaigns. An interactive Utah's Own website will provide ongoing contacts and links for communication and networking with Utah's Own companies. Consumers will also benefit from the website by accessing educational information, introduction of new local products, and directions to Farmers Markets and other direct market opportunities.

Another goal of the Division is to encourage policy for the institutional purchase of Utah products—that state government agencies, institutions and school lunch programs are mandated to purchase Utah food products whenever possible.

Another focus is to help agricultural producers explore new crops, value added and niche marketing possibilities to their existing operations. This will be accomplished by helping plan and coordinate annual Diversified Agriculture Conferences around the state in conjunction with Utah State University Extension.

We will also be asking the Legislature for one-time monies that can be awarded as grants to fund research, development and marketing to add value to agriculture commodities. Adding value to agricultural commodities or products can help local producers and rural communities build economic sustainability through processing, packaging, marketing and distributing the products themselves. Creating value added jobs can improve the diversity of a rural economy, increase local income, and capture higher profits.

The Division is working with existing Farmers Markets to help foster more direct marketing opportunities from producers to consumers. Utah is the second most urbanized state in the country with close access to over two million consumers along the Wasatch Front that have shown a strong desire to purchase wholesome fresh locally grown produce and value added products. There is also a rapidly growing demand for certified

organic and natural products in Utah. The Department's nationally recognized Organic Certification program is complimentary to this growing consumer interest. Meeting this growing market provides new opportunities for local producers.

Wherever possible, the Division will partner with local commodity groups, farm organizations, associations and other agencies to promote Utah's Own, other local marketing efforts and value added projects.

Domestic Marketing

The mission of the Domestic Marketing Program is to increase awareness and demand for Utah food and agricultural products in regional and national markets. This can be accomplished by implementing most of the programs discussed above and adding the opportunities of national food shows and regional advertising to promote Utah's agriculture and food.

The Department works in partnership with federal agencies and marketing groups to promote Utah's agriculture and food products. The Division has the responsibility of working with these agencies such as USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service and the Western United States Agricultural Trade Association. The Division will take advantage of existing programs and matching funds wherever it is feasible and beneficial to showcase Utah's products at national food shows and events.

The North American Agricultural Marketing Officials (NAAMO) Association was organized to allow state agricultural marketing representatives to share ideas, improve state cooperation and develop new marketing ideas. Utah is a long-time member and has served in leadership roles while participating along with other states and provinces from Canada and Mexico. Valuable information is shared between the states and countries at annual conferences to develop new domestic and international markets. Utah hosted the 2007 NAAMO Annual Meeting in Park City, July 15-19, 2007. Attendees were very complimentary of the meeting content and the beauty of our state as they were able to take several tours and a field trip.

International Marketing

The mission of the International Marketing Program is to increase the export sales of Utah grown and processed products. Utah companies that are interested in investigating new international markets for their products can work with the Division to access a myriad of helpful programs that are touched on below. The Division works with individual companies as well as developing industry specific marketing efforts by providing access to both the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and Western United States Agricultural Trade Associations (WUSATA) programs. FAS promotional programs include the Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program and the Market Access Program. It also sponsors U.S. participation in several major international tradeshows.

WUSATA services and activities include export promotion, customized export assistance, a reimbursement funding program, international trade exhibitions, overseas trade missions, export seminars, in-country research, and point-of-sale promotions in foreign food chains and restaurants.

WUSATA's Generic Program supports industry-wide food and agricultural projects that would be managed by the Division. These

projects can be designed to promote an industry's product in foreign markets that would benefit three or more companies that are not eligible for FAS's Cooperator's Market Access Program Funds. As a participant in the Generic Program in a tradeshow, a company can receive valuable services without incurring additional costs. Examples include interpreters, freight, trade appointments, arranged market tours and more. A project leader, occasionally from our Division, helps companies get ready for the show and is available during the show to assist with needs. WUSATA's Branded Program is a marketing funds program that supports the promotion of brand name food and agricultural products in foreign markets. Made possible by FAS funding, the program provides participants with 50% reimbursement for eligible marketing and promotional activities.

Through the Export Readiness Program, WUSATA and the Division has and will continue to provide face-to-face help for a company asking difficult export questions whether export novice or veteran. Export Readiness sessions provide participating companies with two hours of individualized consultative solutions with an international marketing authority with over 20 years of expertise in market entry strategies, alliance building, brand development and product adaptation.

The Department is also a member of the United States Livestock Genetics Export, Inc. (USLGE). Utah livestock producers have developed some of the finest genetics in the world and the Division can assist in the investigation and development of export markets for those genetics. USLGE offers Utah producers a trade organization that coordinates national and international market development efforts for dairy, sheep, cattle, swine, horses, semen and embryo exports.

Market News Reporting

Accurate and unbiased commodity price information is critical to agriculture producers and agribusinesses, especially in decision making. To provide this important service and insure the integrity of sales information, the Division monitors livestock auctions in Cedar City, Salina, Ogden and Logan on a weekly basis; and also compiles current hay sales information from alfalfa hay buyers and sellers weekly. The information is disseminated through the Department's website, print media, radio broadcast, call in service and summary mailers.

Junior Livestock Shows

The Division administers the legislative mandated and funded program that assists the State's junior livestock shows. Funds are allocated by agreed upon formula to shows that promote youth involvement and offer a quality educational experience. The Utah Junior Livestock Shows Association has developed rules with which shows and youth participants must comply to qualify for State assistance. The funding must be used for awards to FFA and 4H youth participants and not for other show expenses. During the past year, 14 junior livestock shows were awarded funds based on the number of participants involved in each show.

Plant Industry



Clair A. Allen
Director

The Division of Plant Industry is responsible for ensuring consumers of disease free and pest free plants, grains, seeds, as well as properly labeled agricultural commodities, and the safe application of pesticides and farm chemicals.

Entomological Activities

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food currently administers fifteen insect and plant quarantine programs, which require inspection and enforcement by the State Entomologist. Effective enforcement demands cooperation with federal agencies and regulatory officials of other states and countries. Quarantines currently in effect are: European Corn Borer, Gypsy Moth, Apple Maggot, Plum Curculio, Cereal Leaf Beetle, Pine Shoot Beetle, Japanese Beetle, Mint Wilt, Red Imported Fire Ant, Emerald Ash Borer, Asian Long Horn Beetle, Light Brown Apple Moth, *Phytophthora ramorum* and Karnal Bunt.

During 2008, there were approximately 1,710 State and Federal Phytosanitary Certificates issued under the direction of the State Entomologist. These certificates allow Utah agriculture to ship plants and plant products to other states and foreign countries. The State Entomologist also responded to more than 300 public requests for professional advice and assistance. Such assistance includes insect identification, news releases, control recommendations and participation in various education meetings and workshops.

The State Entomologist administers the Utah Bee Inspection Act (Title 4, Chapter 11), the Insect Infestation Emergency Control Act, and various entomological services under authority of Title 4, Chapter 2. Major functions performed during 2008 are summarized below:

African Honey Bee (AHB)

A survey and detection program for AHB has been in effect for the southern border areas of Utah since 1994, consisting of 125 detection traps. Early detection, supported with information and education, will be a major defense mechanism against this devastating and alarming insect. Considerable education and public awareness activity has occurred since the AHB was discovered in Mesquite, Nevada in the summer of 1999. Our survey has expanded to include managed colonies and natural migration areas.

Apple Maggot and Cherry Fruit Fly

The Apple Maggot survey and detection program in Utah requires the efforts of the State Entomologist, one program supervisor, three field scouts and necessary secretarial help. The program was implemented to provide for our continued participation in export markets. In 2008, six hundred (600), traps were used in the adult survey. Since the programs beginning

in 1985, property owners are contacted annually on orchard spray management techniques and removal of uncared for and abandoned orchards. Tree removal during 2008 exceeded 2,000 trees in abandoned orchards. No Apple Maggots or Cherry Fruit Flies have been found in commercial orchards for several years.

Bee Inspection

The Utah Bee Inspection Act provides for inspection of all apiaries annually in order to detect and prevent the spread of infectious bee diseases. Without a thorough inspection program, highly contagious diseases could spread rapidly, resulting in serious losses to the bee industry in Utah, with corresponding losses to fruit and seed crop producers who are dependant on bees for pollination. During 2008, thirteen thousand (13,000) colonies of bees were inspected, with the incidence of disease below 2.5 percent.

Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey Program (CAPS)

The CAPS Program is funded by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to provide a holistic framework for planning, preparedness, response and recovery from invasive pests of regulatory significance. In 2008, UDAF cooperation with Utah State University (USU), is conducting early detection programs for exotic insect and pathogens that would pose a significant threat to Utah's agricultural economies.

Due to the increase of international traffic and the shipment of containerized cargo into the State of Utah, there is a need to monitor for the presence of exotic insects, such as wood-boring long-horned beetles and bark beetles. UDAF has selected 25 sites throughout the state where such insects may be introduced or first detected. In the three years this program has been in operation, seven new insect records have been established for the State of Utah.

Asian defoliators pose a significant threat to the economic viability of Utah's forest product and ornamental industries. Economic potential is high risk because these organisms attack hosts or products with significant commercial value (such as timber, pulp, or wood products). The organism directly causes tree mortality or predisposes host to mortality by other organisms. Damage by organism causes a decrease in value of the host affected; for instance, by lowering its market price, increasing cost of production, maintenance, or mitigation, or reducing value of property where it is located. Organisms may cause loss of markets (domestic or foreign) due to presence and quarantine significant status. In 2008 UDAF has targeted 50 sites with pheromone traps where the possible introduction of these insects would likely occur. No introductions of these insects have been detected in

the state of Utah.

Egyptian Cottonworm and Silver Y Moth are polyphagous feeders that have the potential to infest many of the cropping and horticultural systems in Utah. More importantly, these insects feed on alfalfa, the most important forage crop in Utah (2,200 tons harvested in 2004 worth more than \$114 million; Utah Agricultural Statistics 2005). The international and interstate nursery trade is the most likely pathway for the introduction of these insects. In 2008, eighty-seven nurseries were targeted with pheromone traps. Although the results are still pending for this year survey, these insects have not been detected during previous surveys.

Early detection of exotic nematode species and detection of the spread of nematodes of limited US distribution will alert states to new pathways and acts of bioterrorism. Knowledge gained on nematode distribution can be used by states to rapidly implement eradication or management strategies. Negative survey data may also aid states in their ability to export locally grown crops. During 2008 Utah State University is collecting approximately 20 samples per county. Results of this survey are pending.

Cereal Leaf Beetle (CLB)

The CLB was discovered in Morgan County in 1984. It has since been found in seventeen of Utah's agricultural counties, including the nine northern most counties (Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Juab, Morgan, Rich, Utah, Wasatch and Weber). Because CLB can cause a reduction in small grain production up to 75 percent, and domestic grain markets require insect free shipments, UDAF, in cooperation with Utah State University, conducts an annual survey and detection program for this insect. CLB Survey in 2007 included counties that have a history of California export, Washington, Iron, Millard, Juab, Beaver, Sanpete and Western Box Elder. No status was changed, although CLB was found in North Western Box Elder County where it had not been detected before. A cooperative insectary program with USU has provided beneficial parasitic wasps that prey on CLB. These beneficial parasites have now spread to all northern Utah counties helping to reduce populations significantly. Additional cooperative investigations by Utah State University and the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food into the biology and life expectancy of Cereal Leaf Beetle in compressed hay bales may one day allow shipments of hay from infested areas of the state during certain times of the year.

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

According to the 2006 GAO report on invasive forest pests the EAB can kill all 16 types of ash trees. As of 2005, the pest had killed an estimated 15 million trees (GAO 2006). Due to increased international traffic and the shipment of containerized cargo into the State of Utah, there is a need to monitor for the presence of exotic insects, including EAB. Exotic forest insects have the potential to kill trees and disrupt native forest ecosystems (USDA 2004). The monitoring program will assist in detecting the presence of EAB. In 2008, UDAF, in Cooperation with USDA APHIS PPQ, deployed purple sticky panel traps baited with Manuca oil to 50 sites throughout the State of Utah. Currently no EAB has been detected in the state of Utah.

Gypsy Moth (GM)

GM were first found in Salt Lake City in the summer of 1988. Since that time, UDAF has been the lead agency in the administration of a major bio-control program that has had a

97% success rate. Moth catches have been reduced from 2,274 in 1989 to 0 in 2007. The major benefits of this program are: cost effectiveness, public nuisance reduction, forest and natural resource protection. In 2008, 2,500 GM traps were placed in 28 counties. Eradication efforts have been successful and trapping programs will remain vigorous.

Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM)

LBAM was discovered for the first time in the United States in an orchard in Alameda County, California in March 2007. LBAM is native to Australia where it is a pest of economic importance on pome fruits, some stone fruits, grapes, citrus, and over 200 other plant species. Economic injury is seen most often on apple trees where it feeds on leaves and fruit surfaces within a webbed nest, making it difficult to control. It has successfully invaded other countries in Europe as well as New Zealand.

Commercial tree fruit production in Utah represented \$25 million in 2005, with apples occupying the most acreage, followed by tart cherries and peaches. The value of Utah's 2005 apple production was \$10.5 million (USDA/NASS News Release). The introduction of a new pest could potentially compromise this important industry in the state of Utah.

In 2008, eighty-seven sites were selected for trapping that receive nursery stock from the State of California; results are pending.

Mormon Cricket (MC) / Grasshopper (GH)

Information from the 2007 Fall Rangeland Insect Survey indicates that 128,000 acres infested with MC and 112,000 acres infested with GH. The greatest MC infestation occurred in Box Elder County, small infestations occurred in Uintah, Utah, and Tooele Counties. The ground application of Carbaryl occurred in Box Elder County to protect crop land in Yost and Park Valley. Aerial application occurred in several counties throughout the State to control GH on private land. UDAF and APHIS agree that numbers are down due to the control and treatment programs over the last three years. Large populations of these voracious insects in 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 prompted the Governors Declaration of Agricultural Disaster. Although Federal and State funds provided some relief during 2004, but there were still private farmers, ranchers and homeowners left to use their own resources to control the infestation.

For the past five years, disaster declarations by the governor has focused resources, administered through Plant Industry, to provide relief from major infestations of MC (largest since 1930's) and GH. Based on the 2008 MC/ GH survey, we expect economic grasshopper populations to increase. USDA APHIS and UDAF are preparing for cooperative treatment programs to protect vulnerable crop and rangeland throughout the state of Utah. The resources from Congress to control infestations on federal lands have increased to \$1,000,000 in 2008 and Federal grant monies remain to assist private landowners.

European Corn Borer (ECB)

Utah has a quarantine (R68-10) in place for products that could harbor ECB in order to keep this damaging insect from entering the state. A state trapping program is annually conducted in major corn producing areas for this serious pest. In 2008, 147 traps

were placed in eight counties, with no detections of ECB.

Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA)

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is approaching the RIFA with survey and detection trapping, quarantine enforcements, port of entry inspection and public education. The Utah RIFA surveys indicate that Washington County is free from RIFA population.

West Nile Virus (WNV)

WNV, a disease transmitted by mosquitoes, first appeared in the United States in New York City in 1999. Over the next several years, the disease was found at epidemic levels progressing east and south across the United States. In 2003, WNV was first detected in the State of Utah. In 2003, a single human case was diagnosed; in 2004, there were 11 human cases; in 2005, 52 human cases and in 2006, 158 human cases and five deaths occurred in Utah. Five hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by the 2004 legislature for control of mosquitoes and has been awarded to counties, Cooperative Mosquito Control Areas and Mosquito Abatement District's to control mosquitoes, the main vector of WNV. In 2005 and 2006, \$329,300 was given to various agencies for efforts to reduce the effect of WNV in the state. In Utah, two principle vectors of WNV are: 1) *Culex pipiens* (the house mosquito) and 2) *Culex tarsalis* (the marsh mosquito). The major activity period for these disease vectors is from dusk until dawn. Daytime activity is almost non-existent. Birds are the natural hosts of the disease, with humans and horses serving as secondary hosts. The majority of people infected with WNV never develop symptoms. However, a small percentage may develop symptoms such as fever, headache, body aches, etc. A more serious form of the disease can occur when the virus infects the central nervous system.

Japanese Beetle (JB)

Utah has a survey and detection program in place to eradicate and/or deter the establishment of JB in the state. In 2008, a total of 3,500 traps were placed in 28 Utah counties; 1,200 of those traps are located within the eradication area of Orem City. As of September 2008, 98 beetles have been detected in or adjacent to the treatment area. This represents a 95 % reduction relative to the number of beetles caught in 2007. The decrease in the population is due to the treatment activities occurring in 2007.

In 2007, UDAF established the JB Decision and Action Committee and declared a state of emergency according to the Insect Infestation Act. The committee approved UDAF eradication plans for the JB. Public hearing meetings were held to inform the public and solicit their help in eradicating the JB.

In 2008, the effort to eradicate JB resumed with a spray project that started in June, which consisted of: one turf application on 580 acres of Orem City residential, commercial, school and recreational areas, three foliar treatments on a total of 680 acres during July and August. The two insecticide products used were Merit 2F (imidacloprid) and Tempo Ultra SC (beta cyfluthrin) to soil, turf, planting beds, and trees. These products are commonly used by lawn care companies to attack the immature and adult beetles feeding on plants. This treatment program will occur at no cost to homeowners. The trapping is also considered a control

method. The total cost of the spray project was paid by the UDAF. There were no JB reported outside of the Orem City area in Utah County.

Phytophthora ramorum, Sudden Oak Death (SOD)

A nationwide quarantine and survey was implemented in 2004 by USDA – APHIS due the outbreak of SOD and shipments of nursery stock to Utah and 39 other states. Quarantine actions were taken at 28 local nurseries including sampling and testing in 2004. In 2008, only trace forward inspections of nursery stock from infested nurseries occurred in Salt Lake and Utah counties, with no positive findings.

Fertilizer Program

Administration of the Utah Commercial Fertilizer Act (Title 4, Chapter 13) regulates the registration, distribution, sale, use, and storage of fertilizer products. UDAF regulates and licenses fertilizer blenders and monitors the applicators that spray or apply fertilizer and take samples for analysis.

Major functions performed in this program in 2007.

Number fertilizer manufacturers/registrants	312
Number of products received and registered	3,174
Number of products registered due to investigations	150
Number of fertilizers sampled, collected, and analyzed	180
Number of tests ran or analyzed	681
Tonnage sales in Utah (7/1/2005-6/30/2006)	149,101
Number of samples that failed to meet guarantee	6
Guarantee analysis corrected	6
Number of inspection visits to establishments	585
Number of violations of the fertilizer Act	6
Number of blenders licensed	42

Commercial Feed Program

Administration of the Utah Commercial Feed Act, (Title 4, Chapter 12) involves inspection, registration, and sampling of commercial feed products. Activities performed during this program in 2006 are summarized below:

Number of feed manufacturers or registrants contacted:	608
Number of feed products registered:	8,822
Number of analysis requested of chem. Lab:	1,201
Number of feed samples collected and tested:	258
Number of violations:	31
Number of custom formula Feed mixer;	38

Pesticide Disposal Program

UDAF plans to sponsor more Unwanted Pesticide Disposal Program in the future depending on the Agriculture community needs. Protecting the environment is one of our primary goals. The total amount collected and disposed over the past eleven collections is 201,177 pounds, or 100 tons, from 1993 through 2008. 2008 collected and disposal was 18,576 pounds unwanted and unusable pesticides.

Special Pesticide Product Registrations as granted by EPA

1. EMERGENCY USE PERMITS (Section 18).

- 2003 - 3, 2004 - 0, 2005 - 4, 2006 - 1, 2007 - 0
2. SPECIAL LOCAL NEEDS PERMITS (SLN or 24C's).
3 - SLN labels filed in 2007
 3. EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMIT (EUP) No requests the last three years

Pesticide Product Registration

Number of pesticide manufacturers or registrants: 1,031
 Number of pesticide products registered 10,182
 No. of new products registered as a result of investigation: 106
 Number of violations of the Pesticide Act 35
 No. of product registration requests by field representatives: 91

Nursery Inspection Program

Number of licenses issued to handlers of Nursery stock 725
 Number of Nursery Inspections conducted 906
 Number of violations of the Nursery Act 55

USDA Private Pesticide Applicator Restricted Use Record Survey Program

Number private applicators records surveyed 75
 Percent private applicators using RUP products 100%
 Percentage of elements recorded as required 100%
 Percentage of private applicators without records 0%

Shipping Point and Cannery Grading Program

PRODUCE	Number of Inspections	Pounds
Inspected		
Third Party Audits (GAP/GHP)1 Packing sheds		

Cherries, Sweet	2	77,400
Onions	168	5,001,650
TOTALS		171
	5,079,050	

Organics Food Program

The organic food program certified over 112,000 acres of production farm and pasture ground in 2008. This includes such commodities as wheat, safflower, barley, oats, corn and grass. The newest addition to Utah organics is the dairy industry for the production of organic milk and cheese. The program continues to certify organic lamb and beef. With the growth of organic livestock production, there is a need to increase the production of feed grains for both cattle and sheep. Utah has a strong organic process/handling program. The wheat that is grown in Utah is made into high protein organic flour. There is garden produce being sold at farmers markets that is certified organic. There is a need for more organic row crop farmers to fill the slots at local farmers markets with their fresh local products. The demand for organic exceeds the supply and organic products are bringing a premium at the local markets.

Utah was accredited in 2002 as a certifying agent for the United States Department of Agriculture National Organic Program, and continues to provide services to the residents of our great state. The organic program continues to offer educational opportunities for the local producers and processors in order to upgrade and modify

system plans to meet the requirements of the regulations. There are also opportunities for consumers to learn about organic foods and the requirements for organic food production.

Organic participants in Utah

Program	number participants
Organic crops	47
Organic livestock	16
Organic processing	26
Total organic participants	89

Pesticide Enforcement Programs cooperative grant agreement with EPA

UDAF administers the Utah Pesticide Control Act, which regulates the registration and use of pesticides in Utah. This Act authorizes pesticide registration requirements and the pesticide applicator certification program. UDAF is the lead state agency for pesticide use enforcement under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). UDAF administers sections of FIFRA under which programs are developed and implemented by cooperative grant agreements with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These programs include the Worker Protection Program, Endangered Species Program, Ground Water/Pesticide Protection Program, Certification Program, and Pesticide Enforcement.

Worker Protection Program

This program provides general training, worker and handler pesticide safety training, "train the trainer" program, training verification, outreach and communication efforts, reporting and tracking, and performance review actions. UDAF has adopted the national Worker Protection Standards (WPS) Verification Program and distributes WPS Worker and Handler Verification cards to qualified WPS trainers and performs WPS training as necessary.

Endangered Species Pesticide Program

Utah has developed an Endangered Species Pesticide Plan. This plan allows the state to provide protection for federally listed species from pesticide exposure while tailoring program requirements to local conditions and the needs of pesticide users. Utah's plan focuses on the use of pesticides as they relate to the protection of threatened and endangered species on private agricultural land and lands owned and managed by state agencies. UDAF is the lead state authority responsible for administering the plan. Through an interagency review committee, special use permits or landowner agreements can be established to allow for the continued use of certain restricted pesticides for those locations that contain threatened and endangered species.

Ground Water/Pesticide Protection Program

EPA is working with UDAF to establish a Ground Water State Management Plan as a new regulatory mechanism under FIFRA to prevent pesticide contamination of the nation's ground water resources. The Utah Ground Water/Pesticide State Management Plan is a state program that has been developed through cooperative efforts of UDAF with various federal, state, and local resource agencies. The plan includes an assessment of risks posed to the state's ground water by a pesticide and a

description of specific actions the state will take to protect ground water resources from potentially harmful effects of pesticides. Annually over 200 wells are monitored for pesticide residue and other containments.

Certification Program

UDAF has entered into a cooperative agreement with EPA to undertake the following as part of the department's Pesticide Certification program: maintaining state certification programs, state coordination with Utah State University Extension Service, state evaluation and participation in training programs, conduct certification activities, maintain records for certified pesticide applicators, and monitor certification program efforts, UDAF develops and prepares pesticide applicator certification manuals and examinations as part of the licensing requirements of the state.

Pesticide Enforcement Program

UDAF enforcement activities include the following: cancellation and suspension of pesticide products, general compliance monitoring, tracking, sample collection and analysis, enforcement response policy, ground water and endangered species pesticide enforcement activities, and FIFRA Section 19 (f) enforcement actions.

Pesticide Inspections and Assignments

Number of applicators certified Commercial, Non-Commercial and private:	5,182
Number of pesticide dealers licensed:	100
Number of investigations of pesticide uses:	249
Number of Applicators & dealers record audits	68
Number of documentary pesticide samples collected:	1,903
Number of physical pesticide samples collected:	39
Number of violations:	116
Number of pesticide applicator training sessions:	30

Seed Inspection and Testing

Administration of the Utah Seed Act (Title 4, Chapter 16) involves the inspection and testing of seeds offered for sale in Utah. Work performed in FY 2006-2007 is summarized below:

Number of official samples	675
Number of violations determined	63
Percent violations	9.33%
Number of service samples	1,488
Number of seed samples tested:	2,163

Seed Testing and Seed Law Enforcement

The seed analysts and seed laboratory technicians conduct tests on seed samples submitted by agricultural inspectors, seed companies, and other interested parties. Most common tests include percent germination, purity, and presence of noxious weeds; although a number of other tests are performed upon request. Inspectors monitor the seed trade by collecting representative samples for testing and by checking for proper labeling of all seed offered for sale and for the presence of noxious weeds and other undesirable factors.

Noxious Weed Control Program

The State Weed Specialist administers the Utah Noxious Weed Control act (Title 4, Chapter 17) and coordinates and monitors Weed Control Programs throughout the state. The Twelve agricultural field representatives located throughout the state made approximately 1,250 visits and inspections. This includes visits and or direct contact with the agencies listed below:

1. Retail Establishments
2. Weed Supervisors and other County Officials
3. State Agencies
4. Federal Agencies
5. Utility Companies
6. Private Landowners
7. Hay and Straw Certification

Cooperative Weed Management

During the past several years, UDAF has been working diligently with local land management agencies and the counties to encourage the development of Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA's). Weed management areas are designed to bring people together to form partnerships which control noxious or invasive weed species. The CWMA's break down some of the traditional barriers that have existed for many years. The County Weed Departments and the local managers of State and Federal lands, along with private land owners are now able to cooperate and collaborate on similar noxious weed issues. They share resources and help with weed control problems on lands that they do not administer. We now have 25 organized Cooperative Weed Management areas in Utah.

Control of Noxious Weeds

1. The Division Weed Specialist coordinates weed control activities among the county weed organizations and the agricultural field representatives.
2. Surveys of serious weed infestations are conducted and control programs are developed through the county weed supervisors, county weed boards, and various landowning agencies.
3. The weed specialist and the inspectors work continually with extension and research personnel in encouraging the use of the most effective methods to control the more serious weeds.
4. Noxious Weed Free Hay Certificates.

Activities in Hay and Straw Certification

Certification of hay and straw to be free from noxious weeds has become an important part of allowing these materials to be fed or utilized on public lands throughout Utah and other western states. Weed free certification is now required for all hay and straw used on public land. Plant Industry Compliance Specialists performed the following activities in connection with this program:

Inspections in 23 counties
Inspections for 121 producers
Approximately 550,000 hay bales
Approximately 58,000 straw bales
Inspected 9,500 acres for hay cubes and 7,500 tons of cubed hay
Number of Inspections: 167

Regulatory Services



Richard W. Clark
Director

The Division of Regulatory Services has regulatory oversight of products in the areas of food, weights and measures, dairy and 'bedding, upholstered furniture and quilted clothing'. Our staff prides itself in their professional and sound services to ensure wholesome, clean and uniform products throughout the state. In this new era of security we are dedicated to providing helpful information and trained professionals to be constantly vigilant in the safety of our food supplies.

During the past year the Division recorded successes in several areas. First, our employee retention plan has been pretty successful. We only lost one food protection professional to another government or industry competitor. However, we are remain unsuccessful at attracting young people who are qualified into the food protection program. Second, we implemented the Cottage Food Production Operation Program which was authorized by the 2007 Legislature. This activity was absorbed with a minimum of problems. Third, at the request of Utah's shellfish shippers we were able to build a Shellfish Sanitation component in our Food Compliance Program. We subsequently were approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as a state allowed to ship shellfish to other states. Until then, out of state markets had been closed to our shippers. Fourth, in partnership with the United States Department of Agriculture the Division created a certified Country of Origin Labeling component. Country of Origin Labeling will be an important service to the Utah consumer who wants to know where the food they buy is coming from. As our economy gets more global, this will become an important tool in the consumer's tool kit. Fifth, we implemented new regulations to better protect the public from tainted raw milk. The new regulations and procedures were noticeably successful in preventing raw milk with high bacterial levels from entering the marketplace. Sixth, the Motor Fuel Pump Inspection Program completed an evaluation and implemented new procedures to more effectively utilize our thin resources. Seventh, the State Motor Fuel lab was significantly upgraded and resumed testing of motor fuels used in the state.

Food Safety

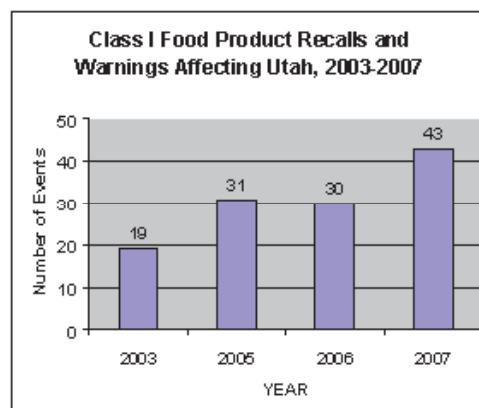
Protecting the safety and integrity of the food supply is one of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food's (UDAF) core functions. The UDAF Food Program functions as a regulatory agency and therefore has many tools to protect the consumers and promote agriculture. Our Environmental Health Scientists conducted 4,044 inspections in the year 2007.

In the past few years we have seen increasing numbers of Class I food product recalls. Class I recalls involve food products that pose a public health threat, and are a priority for the Division. Faster means of communication has resulted in our ability to

know about, communicate and check recalls in a much more timely and effective manner. Recalls consume more and more of our resources each year, reducing our ability to conduct the core function of the program— inspections. During the past year UDAF has met extensively with the Utah Department of Health in order to develop a stronger collaboration relative to communication during recalls and other events where public health and agriculture have mutual interests.

Consumer complaints regarding food have also increased

in terms of amounts and complexity. In 2007 UDAF responded to 172 consumer complaints. Modern retail food distribution has changed significantly. The small stores carrying just the basic



items have given way to large stores with 20,000 to 30,000 items. Many of these are offered for sale with complicated storage, production and distribution systems. This has changed the way the food system is regulated. Utah has met this challenge by focusing on risk factors that lead to food borne illness. Working together with other groups, like academia and industry creates a synergistic system that amplifies our efforts to educate and protect the consumer.

During the calendar year 2007, six hold orders involving 248 pounds of food were issued. Ten voluntary destructions were agreed upon involving 614 pounds of food. The food was then destroyed because it was suspected of being adulterated. In 2007 the Division was successful in creating an Inland Shellfish component. The component has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration, making Utah a member of the handful of states allowed to have interstate shellfish shipments to originate. This has proven to be an economic boom for Utah industry. The Division was approved by the U.S Department of Agriculture to audit food retailers for Country of Origin Labeling. This labeling is important for the Utah consumer to be knowledgeable of where foods in the marketplace originate. Right now the Federal law only pertains to seafood, but this coverage will expand.

Certificates of Free Sale

Certificates of Free Sale are an important service offered by the Division. Many of Utah's manufacturers of food, dairy items and dietary supplements depend on international markets for the growth of their businesses. International markets are important to Utah's economy because they bring outside revenue into the state.

In order to ship products to other nations, our exporters are required by foreign governments to present a Certificate of Free Sale. The certificate assures the other nation that the product was made using current best manufacturing processes, in sanitary conditions, and is safe for human consumption.



EGG & POULTRY GRADING PROGRAM

The Egg and Poultry Grading Program provides a needed service to the egg and poultry industry and the consumers of Utah. Grading provides a standardized means of describing the marketability of a particular product. Through the application of uniform grade standards, both eggs and poultry can be classified according to a range of quality characteristics. Buyers, sellers and consumers alike can communicate about these characteristics through a common language. The use of the official USDA grade shield certifies that both eggs and poultry have been graded under the continuous inspection of grading personal. USDA's grading services are voluntary. Egg packers and poultry processors who request this service pay for the services involved.

Program activities include:

- Shell Egg Grading
- Egg Products Inspection
- Shell Egg Surveillance
- Poultry Grading
- School Lunch

Shell Egg Grading

During the 1930's and through the early 1940's, there was a period of economic depression throughout the world. It was during this time that the poultry industry experienced two developments which had a great impact on the industry. First was the development of the electric forced draught egg incubator. Second was the development and introduction of day-old chick sexing. Even today, technology continues to improve on these simple developments. These improvements allow Utah egg producers to produce fresh, quality eggs for consumers

everywhere.

During 2007, USDA licensed egg graders graded 1,012,067 cases (30 dozen eggs per case). This is a slight decrease from last year's record high of 1,023,464 cases (30 dozen eggs per case) USDA graded in Utah.

Egg Products Inspection

Liquid egg continues to be extremely important to commercial users of eggs because of its convenience and safety. It used to be that consumers went to the grocery store to buy ingredients, now they shop looking for items already prepared. As trends continue toward purchasing more and more of our food that has been prepared away from home, the convenience of further processed ingredients in restaurants, cafeterias, food service, and food manufacturing hold promising opportunities for the liquid egg industry.



During the year 2007, 389,435 (30 dozen per case) cases of shell eggs were processed into liquid or frozen egg products in Utah. This is approximately a 50%

increase over last year.

Shell Egg Surveillance

This program deals mainly with egg packers and processors who must register their facility with the Surveillance program. It is not a service but rather a compliance issue that is concerned more with food safety than with grade/quality factors. Product that exceeds Grade B tolerances is retained. The Surveillance visit (inspection) is done by a licensed USDA Surveillance Inspector. These visits are conducted every three months.

Poultry Grading

All of Utah's five million commercially grown turkeys are raised by 64 independent turkey producers. These 64 growers are all members of the Moroni Feed Co. Cooperative. The Moroni Feed Co. Cooperative was established in 1938 is one of the oldest cooperatives of its kind in the country.

In October of 2006, West Liberty Foods broke ground on a new state of the art processing plant in Tremonton, Utah. This facility opened in August of 2007. This facility produces Chicken and Turkey deli meats and other further processed products.



The USDA licensed Poultry graders of Utah graded 85,953,687 lbs. of turkey and turkey products in the year 2007. This is a slight decrease over last year's 88,544,096 lbs.

School Lunch

The USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service Poultry Program's

Commodity Procurement Branch, purchases approximately 300 million pounds of poultry and egg products, totaling about \$250 million each year. These purchases of non-price support commodities aid U.S. farmers facing poor market conditions due to excess supply. At the same time, they ensure that food donation programs are reliably provided with wholesome, high-quality food. Utah Egg and Poultry graders inspect these commodities as they arrive in Utah. The process involves breaking the official seals on the semi-trailers, selecting samples of frozen product, and drilling the product in order to obtain the temperature. An organoleptic inspection is done and a USDA certificate is prepared. This program is reimbursed by the USDA for the work done in regards to the school lunch program.

Meat Compliance Program

The Meat Compliance Program goal is to control and limit the movement in commerce, of adulterated or misbranded meats. An additional goal is to provide accurate information concerning complex meat laws.

During the calendar year 2007 the Meat Compliance Program conducted 1,318 random reviews of businesses and 34 planned compliance reviews of previous violators of meat laws. Compliance investigations resulted in 9 letters of warning being issued, some including administrative citations. Compliance officers collected more than 400 ground beef samples. The State Chemist tested the samples for fat, sulfites, and added water the results showed a high degree of compliance. We are pleased that in the recently completed USDA review, the UDAF Meat Compliance Program was found to have no deficiencies.



Charitable Donations of Game Meat

The UDAF partnered with the Utah Chapter of Farmers and Hunters Feeding the Hungry to allow field dressed game to be donated to food banks. This was a trial program, and the first time Utah has allowed this.

Database Program

The meat compliance program was pleased to roll out our new database program which lets us enter, track and follow activities in this program. For example, it will target inspections that are due or overdue. It will also allow for the rotation of assignment, track previous violators or other facilities which we can follow closer. We have also streamlined our activities program. This program keeps a record of all random meat reviews, all Hotels/restaurants, other institutions (HRI reviews), truck wrecks and consumer complaints. This is helpful in evaluating personal and for report purposes.

DAIRY COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

Added Lactoscope Testing

With Lactoscope instrumentation the Department will check the

monthly milk samples for butterfat content to verify that they are in compliance with the respective label claim and CFR standards of identity. In a nation where obesity is the #1 health issue, it is important that consumers who are trying to purchase products meeting their personal nutritional standards have confidence that the product is what the says it is.

Statistics

Like most rural areas Utah's dairy farm population is decreasing. But two new dairies, each well over a 1000 cows, moving into the Central Utah region continues the trend of fewer but larger dairies. The 2007 total of 85,000 is 1,000 cows less than the 2006 total. And the 2006 total of 86,000 cows was a 2.3% drop in the 88,000 cows in the State in 2005.

Total dairy farms in Utah

261

Total milk cows in Utah

85,000

Total milk production in Utah

1.732 billion lbs*

Production per cow in Utah

20,376 lbs/cow*

Herd average of dairy farms in Utah

304 cows*

Herd average of the Western United States

530 cows*

Herd average of the U.S.

1 1 3 cows*

The 1.732 billion pounds of milk produced in Utah in 2007 represents a 0.9% decrease in milk production over 2006 which was at 1.747 billion pounds. Average milk production per cow at 20,376 lbs/cow moves Utah into 10th place on the chart of the 10 top states in milk production per cow, but didn't quite make up for the 1000 cow drop from 2006. Five Compliance Officers perform the daily functions of dairy inspections, sampling, and equipment testing.

TYPE	NUMBERS	INSPECTIONS/TESTS
Grade A Dairies	260	769
Mmfg. Dairies	3	3
Dairy Processors	77	235
Raw to Retail Dairies	6	14
Milk Haulers	152	125
Milk Trucks	116	54
Pasteurizers	59	161
Total	73	1361

Drug Violations

Of the 769 Grade 'A' inspections conducted in 2007, ninety (90) of the inspection reports, or 8.5%, reported drug violations. This is down from 14.5% for last year. Twenty (20) dairies had their Grade 'A' permit suspended due to the presence of antibiotic drug residue found in their milk because of drug abuse and misuse 765,964 pounds of milk was discarded in 2007.

*Statistical information taken from the April 25, 2007 issue of Hoard's Dairyman®, generated by statistics from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

BEDDING, UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE & QUILTED CLOTHING PROGRAM

The purpose of the Bedding, Upholstered Furniture, Quilted Clothing Program is to protect consumers against fraud and product misrepresentation, to assure Utahans hygienically clean products and to provide allergy awareness before purchase of these articles. Utah law requires manufacturers, supply dealers, wholesalers, and repairers of these products and their components to obtain an annual license before offering items for sale within the state.

Application forms, and other program information as well as helpful links to other regulatory jurisdictions are available at the following URL: <http://ag.utah.gov/regsvcs/bedding.html>

In 2007, Utah issued 2,473 licenses which generated \$134,020 in general fund revenue. Annual license fees make the program self-sustaining and allow laboratory-testing of suspect products to determine whether their contents are accurately labeled and free from filth and other contaminants.

During the period 2001-2007, the number of licenses issued in the program almost doubled. The program absorbed this workload by cutting back on the number of inspections. Inspection, the heart and soul of the program, were cut to almost none in the most recent year. The 2008 Legislature approved the addition of a full-time inspector for the program, to begin in July 2008. The program will still be short of its approved staffing due to the senior staff member cutting back to half-time.

GREEN" FILLING MATERIAL: Bedding, furniture, and clothing manufacturers can now choose a "new" type of filling material. Manufacturing companies are recycling soda bottles into polyester fiber for use as filling in bedding, furniture, toys, and clothing. This process of recycling waste materials for use in higher-value products is sometimes referred to as "Up-cycling".

Soda bottles are collected, separated by color, melted down, and re-extruded into polyester strands, then made into fabric and filling. The melting process effectively sterilizes the product so that it becomes as sanitary as polyester made from new materials. This process can substantially reduce the numbers of plastic bottles and containers that are currently going into landfills. Already manufacturers are advertising this type of "eco-friendly post consumer" product on the internet.

Advances in technology, changes in types of filling materials, and increased offshore manufacturing keep state regulatory officials busy. Regulation and inspection help maintain a level playing field and help ensure honesty in labeling and advertising.

FOOD LABELING PROGRAM

The State of Utah through the Utah Code Annotated (UCA)

has adopted the regulations promulgated under the Federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The food labeling program helps manufacturers understand and comply with state and federal label requirements.

Truthful and complete label information protects consumers and enables them to choose products that meet their particular health and lifestyle needs. Label reviews help prevent fraud, product misrepresentation, and unfair competition. In 2007, the food labeling program completed an estimated 500 label reviews.

All packaged food items are required to be labeled with the following information before being offered for sale: 1) an appropriate product name, 2) a net quantity statement, 3) a list of all the ingredients in the food, 4) the name and address of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, and 5) a nutrition facts statement (unless the food qualifies for an exemption from this portion of the label).

Ingredient information is crucial to consumers with food allergies and/or sensitivities or other dietary restrictions. Nutrition information also helps consumers to make healthy food choices.

Correct and complete food labels contribute to a safe and healthful food source for all of us. However, consumers are still ultimately responsible to read and understand the label and make choices

based on their personal needs. For additional information on food labeling consult the Department's Food Labeling webpage at: <http://ag.utah.gov/regsvcs/labeling.html>

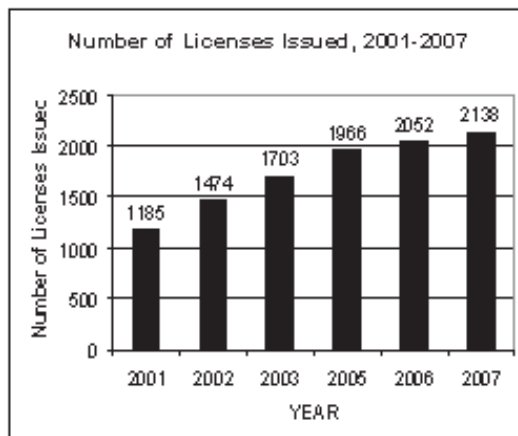
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES PROGRAM

The Weights and Measures Program regulates all weights and measures of every kind used in commerce and any instrument or device used in weighing or measuring application. The purpose of the program is to ensure that equity prevails in the market place and that commodities bought or sold are accurately weighed

or measured and properly identified. Unannounced inspections are routinely conducted. Weights and Measures also respond to consumer complaints.

Our inspectors routinely examine many types of scales that are used in commercial applications. Other devices the program inspects include diesel and gasoline pumps, vehicle tank meters, rack meters, high volume petroleum meters and propane meters. Our inspectors also verify the price at the checkout register assuring that price scans correctly and the customer is paying the advertised price. Inspectors check the net quantity statement on packaged goods and verify that the item contains the amount that is stated on the label.

The state of Utah's Metrology Laboratory maintains the legal standards of mass, length, and volume. This lab is operated and maintained by one person. Our metrologist checks the accuracy of our Weights and Measures field standards. The accuracy of equipment that is used by repair service companies



is also verified by the programs metrologist. These calibration services are provided using standards for mass, length, and volume that are traceable to the National Institute of Standards of and Technology.

Accomplishments

The Weights and Measures Program completed a project on the Navajo Reservation in collaboration with the Federal Highway Administration, Navajo Nation, Arizona and New Mexico, checking fuel quality and labeling.

Additional equipment was purchased for our Motor Fuel Quality Laboratory to improve our services in testing fuel quality. Our lab is a necessary asset because it prevents the dumping of poor quality motor fuel into Utah's motor fuel distribution system.

Inspected and tested Weighing and Measuring devices that are used commercially include gasoline pumps, propane meters, high volume gasoline meters, rack meters, vehicle tank meters, scales, etc.. These inspections are unannounced to help both the business and the consumer receive an accurate measurement. These devices are checked to make sure they are operating correctly, legal for trade, and free from fraud and misuse. Utah helps assure that the market place is fair and equitable for both the business and the consumer.

Consumer awareness has increased due to significant increased fuel prices. This has resulted in several unsubstantiated quality complaints. Discussions have been held with refineries and marketers regarding fuel quality issues. 605 inspections were conducted which included testing 13,763 gasoline pumps and 1,890 storage tanks at Utah's gas stations. The inspections were related to unit pricing, security seals intact, advertised price, product labeling, storage tanks labeling, water testing, adequately labeled pumps, octane posting, automatic shut off valve, money calibration, hose conditions, fill caps and covers, readable displays, displays function properly, anti drain valve, computer jump and that the calibration is accurate.

Our metrology lab continues to maintain recognition from the National Institute of Standards and Technology by meeting all Echelon III parameters. Consumers rely on the services of this facility to certify equipment used for weight, length or volumetric measurement in commercial business.

1,254 artifacts from industry and 227 artifacts from our Weights and Measures Program were tested for a certificate of calibration using standards that are traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

The Utah metrology laboratory is currently recognized under a Certificate Measurement Assurance Program provided by the NIST Office of Weights and Measures. During the year we sent our metrologist to the Western Regional Assurance Program yearly training meeting. The state metrologist received and met all criteria for the Certificate of Measurement Traceability through NIST.

128 Wheel Load Weigher scale inspections were conducted. These scales are used for law enforcement of weight limits on Utah highways.

Our Weights and Measures program has remained active in the National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM). The NCWM is the nation's consensus body that develops model weights and measures regulations adopted by Utah and the rest of the United States. This conference acts as a source of information

and a forum for debate in the development of consensus standards for weighing and measuring devices and commodities sold by weight, measure or count, in promoting the use of uniform laws and regulations, and administrative procedures.

Six hundred and thirty price verification inspections of retail check-out scanners were conducted. Our inspection program helps the consumer be confident that the price at which a product is advertised or displayed is the price they will be charged at the check-out counter. These inspections include but are not limited to grocery, hardware, general merchandise, drug, automotive supply, convenience, and warehouse club stores.

A total of 1,291 packaged items were inspected for net content. Inspectors verify the net quantity of contents of packages kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or sold by weight, measure or count. Routine verification of the net contents of packages is important to facilitate value comparison and fair competition. Consumers have the right to expect packages to bear accurate net content information. Those manufacturers whose products are sold in such packages have the right to expect that their competitors will be required to adhere to the same standards. Our Weights and Measures Program received training from the National Institute of Standards and Technology regarding current testing methods for checking packaged goods for net content.

Our Weights and Measures Liquid Propane Gas inspector provides inspections to all Utah Vendors dispensing LPG, either through dispensers or delivery trucks. 98 propane meters were inspected throughout the state. These inspections included checking appropriate installation and calibration of propane dispensers and meters.

Inspections are conducted on airport fuel trucks, fuel delivery trucks, cement batch plant water meters and other large meters. 454 Vehicle tank meter, 118 rack meter, and 44 water meter inspections were conducted.

Large-scale capacities are those of 1,000 lbs. and up. These devices may include scales used for weighing livestock, coal, gravel, vehicles, etc., within inspections conducted at auction yards, ranches, ports of entry, mine sites, construction sites, gravel pits and railroad yards, etc. A total of 683 establishments that have large capacity scales were inspected. 1,570 large scales were inspected.

Complaints

Weights & Measures inspectors investigated 59 consumer complaints. These complaints were related to gasoline quality and quantity, scale accuracy, product packaging and labeling requirements, and pricing accuracy of the scanner at the retail check out register.

Applying uniform weights and measures standards to

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

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